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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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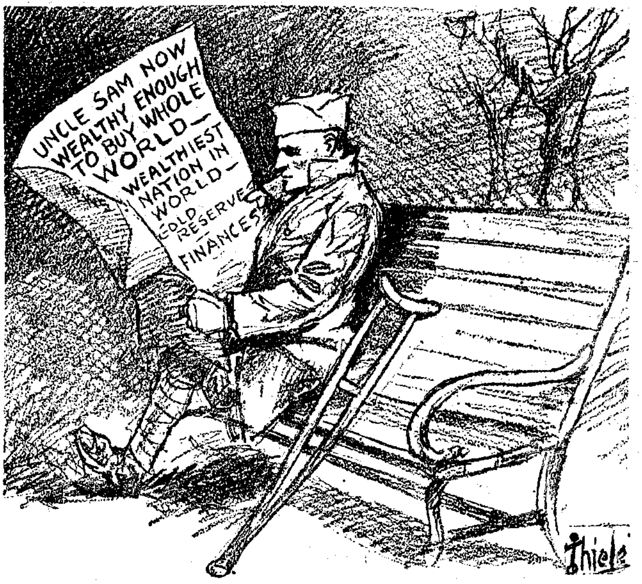
THE BONUS AND THE TAXPAYER

"BILLIONS FOR DEFENSE, but not one cent for the men who fought and won the war while the stay-at-homes were making their huge profits or drawing their fat wage envelopes!" This, in brief, sums up the argument in many speeches and editorials favoring the soldiers' bonus. If this is to be our Government's policy, there are many thousands of ex-service men—voters, by the way—who would like to know the reason why. Congress is sufficiently imprest to be committed to the passage of a bonus bill at an early date and "if a practical way could be devised to finance a bonus it will be generally approved," remarks a New York State editor. But that "if" makes the bonus affair "the most unpleasant issue in American politics," in the opinion of the New York *Globe*. That "if" looms so large to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that it sees the United States "now facing financial disaster." A host of newspapers agree with the Secretary of the Treasury that the money can not be found for a bonus in the immediate future without either oppressing the taxpayers or bedeviling government finance, to which the answer comes from the head of the American Legion that this is a debt of honor and that it is for the Secretary of the Treasury to invent some way to raise the money. It will be remembered that last year an "adjusted compensation" bill was passed by the House of Representatives, and would have been adopted by the Senate if President Harding had not come over from the White House to plead against it. Now, the correspondents tell us, the President will favor a bonus, provided only that the bill carry a provision for raising the necessary funds. The Republican majority in each House is on record in favor of a bonus bill, and such a bill is thought likely to be reported from committee any day.


UNCLE SAM NOW WEALTHY ENOUGH TO BUY WHOLE WORLD—
WEALTHIEST NATION IN WORLD—
GOLD RESERVE
FINANCES
Thiele

ONE OF THE STOCKHOLDERS!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

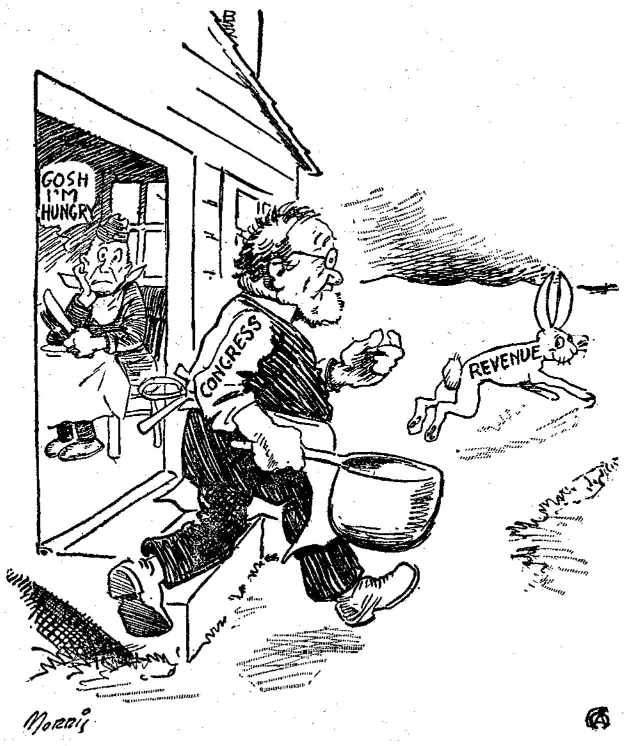
"Congress is at the moment afraid of the soldier vote," explains David Lawrence in one of his Washington dispatches to the Springfield *Republican*. But "it isn't merely the bulk of the soldiers who are demanding a bonus," writes that experienced political observer, Mark Sullivan, in the New York *Evening Post;* "what weighs more with Congress is the fact that the bulk of the people generally seem to be demanding it." Mr. Sullivan points out that an Ohio referendum vote in favor of a State bonus last fall had a great deal to do "with causing Harding and the other Republican leaders to change front." Yet "the subject is unmistakably difficult, and it is causing the leaders more worry than any other thing in the present political situation." They know the political peril in levying more taxes, and they realize that the Government has six and a half billion dollars in bonds and notes to repay or refund within the next sixteen months, and that a new loan for a bonus would make the task almost impossible. The best informed people are aware that "the project of paying the bonus out of receipts from our European debtors is sheer nonsense. There is not the faintest prospect of getting any cash payment that amounts to anything out of these European countries in the near future." Nevertheless, "the bill undoubtedly will go through somehow or other."

Our next Special Number will deal with the British Empire and its evolution into a "British Commonwealth of Nations." Not only will the Empire as a whole be broadly treated, but each of the Dominions will be the subject of an encyclopedic article, filled with the latest and most complete information. A double page map in colors will be a valuable feature.

Thus we are told that the bonus will certainly pass, but we are not told how the bonus will be paid, comments the Baltimore *News*. The Indianapolis *News* does not see how even Congress can devise a "method by which a bonus can be paid without costing anything." It is impossible to find out just what the bonus will cost. For it is planned to give the soldiers a choice of five methods of payment. Every man below the rank of captain will be entitled to a cash sum varying in amount with his length of service. As noted in a New York *Herald* Washington dispatch,

"The other options are: (2) Insurance payable in twenty years to an amount 40 per cent. greater than his cash bonus; (3) vocational training at the expense of the Government to an amount equal to his bonus and 40 per cent. additional; (4) farm or home aid, by which the man would receive 40 per cent. more than the cash bonus to be applied on the purchase of a farm or home, and (5) special preference for the ex-service man in taking up public lands and on all Government reclamation projects."

If all chose the cash bonus, the cost would be about $1,500,000,000. The maximum cost would be $5,000,000,000, scattered over twenty years. Mr. McCumber, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, believes that most of the men would accept the cash bonus and that the cost would be about $4,000,000,000, which could be spread out so that it would not cost more than $200,000,000 in any year prior to 1943. The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that it would cost $850,000,000 the first two years if half the men took cash.



CONGRESS WOULD BAKE A BONUS PIE FOR THE SOLDIER, BUT FIRST HE MUST CATCH THE RABBIT.

—Morris in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

Where is this money coming from? Treasury Department experts who have been asked to look into the matter have suggested a number of miscellaneous taxes. They have reported that a tax increase of fifty cents a thousand on cigarettes would raise $25,000,000; two cents a pound on chewing and smoking tobacco, $5,000,000; three-cent instead of two-cent postage, would raise $70,000,000; increase in second-class mail rates, $30,000,000; stamp tax on documents, $40,000,000; a two-cent stamp tax on bank checks, $30,000,000, and a license tax on automobiles, $100,000,000. Treasury experts have also prepared a sales tax plan providing for revenues up to $600,000,000 a year; this would mean a tax on practically everything in general use. There has been much opposition in Congress to a sales tax, but many leaders are said to feel it may be the only way out. One Congressman strongly advocates a specific tax of three cents a gallon on sales and deliveries by manufacturers and producers of gasoline.

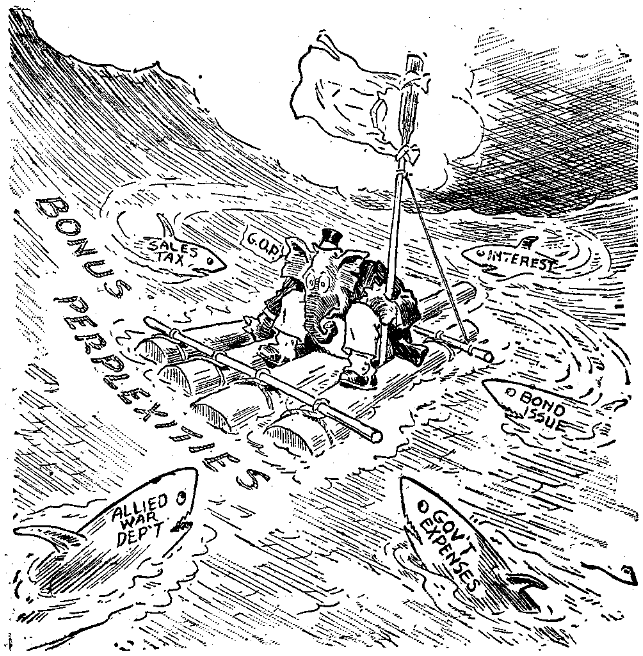
So here is Congress talking about new taxes, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* remarks, while "the taxpayer wants and has been led to expect a lowering of taxes." As the New York *Globe* understands it:

> "The payment of $1,600,000,000 for a bonus means a payment of $60 by every American family. It means the equivalent of keeping an army of 650,000 men for a year. In addition it means a precedent we should never allow ourselves to establish. If we are not through paying able-bodied veterans now, we shall not be through paying them for generations. To-day we yearly give to Civil War veterans or their dependents five-sixths of what it costs us to run the civil branches of our Federal Government."

Taxation for bonus payments, the New York *Evening Mail* declares, "would mean such a strangulation of American business life as to make virtually certain prolonged conditions of unemployment which, for the great majority of the veterans, would mean a loss in wages far beyond what they would gain in bonus." As the New York *Times* sums it up, "trade, commerce, agriculture, every industry, and every interest would suffer from this perilous gift, this addition to the cost of living, this reinflation, this enactment of bad times." And *The Times* asks: "Are the farmers pining for more taxes? Are the workingmen? Are business men yearning for new burdens to carry?" The New York *Journal of Commerce* can not believe that the people at large are really in favor of the bonus. It believes that local business men do not openly oppose it because they fear boycotting, and that many ex-service men would protest except for "false standards of professional feeling" or fear of opprobrium that would be cast upon them by bonus-seeking comrades. In the opinion of the New York daily, "like considerations restrain other elements in the population." And it remarks that:

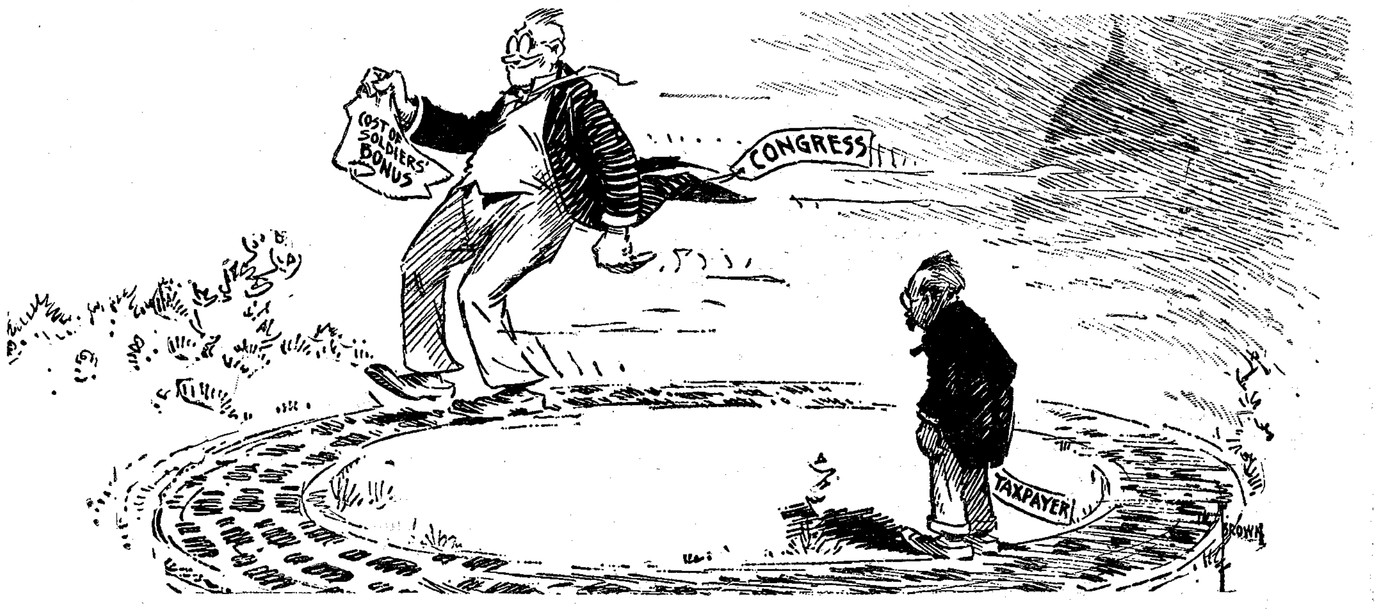
> "If to the proposed soldier bonus should be added the measure of ship subsidy, which President Harding intends to recommend, allowances for the St. Lawrence canal to the ocean, and perhaps others among the numerous bonus and subsidy plans now pressing for attention, the Treasury might almost as well give up the effort to maintain a conservative and sound policy and commit itself to plans of short-term bank borrowing, issue of paper currency, and other alternatives of the same sort, just as foreign countries are now doing."

Similar protests come from *The Wall Street Journal*, New York *Commercial*, New York *Evening Post*, New York *World*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, New Haven *Journal-Courier*, Newark *News*, Providence *Bulletin*, Springfield *Union*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Rochester *Post-Express*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Omaha *World-Herald*, and Louisville *Courier-Journal*. All of these papers feel that Secretary Mellon hit the nail squarely on the head in his recent letter explaining the embarrassment of the Treasury in the face of the bonus demands. In this letter written to Chairman



IN DISTRESS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



DROP THE HANDKERCHIEF—WHO'S GOING TO BE IT?

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

Fordney (Rep., Mich.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Mellon pointed out that within the next sixteen months $6,500,000,000 of government obligations fall due, including $3,548,000,000 of Victory notes. The Treasury is proceeding with a refunding plan which will not disturb business. With these enormous operations on hand "it would be dangerous in the extreme to attempt to finance the expenditures involved in the bonus through new borrowing." Then it must be done by new taxation. Citing the figures on the probable cost of the bonus which have already been noted, Mr. Mellon observed that the estimates take no account of expense of administration or cost of service to be given the men. And the expenditures involved would, of course, be in addition to the substantial expenditures for relief of disabled veterans "which amount to about $450,000,000 a year, according to the estimates for 1922 and 1923." And as far as new taxes are concerned,

"The taxes already in force are too onerous for the country's good, and are having an unfortunate effect on business and industry. The field of taxation, moreover, has already been so thoroughly covered, owing to the extraordinary revenue needs growing out of the war, that it is exceedingly difficult to discover new taxes that could properly be levied to yield as much as $850,000,000 within two years."

The Secretary makes the point that any "indirect means of financing the bonus" would "have to be borne in the long run by the taxpayer." For any advances from foreign governments are to apply, as the law now stands, to the retirement of, and interest payments on, Liberty Bonds, and if these sums went to other purposes the payments on the bonds would necessarily come from the taxpayers.

This is all very well; perhaps the bonus will mean more taxes. But the Chicago *Journal*, for one, declares its belief "in fair play for the soldiers, even if it does add a few per cents to the surtaxes on incomes above a million dollars, or requires the Federal Government to take a larger share of swollen fortunes through inheritance duties." The Manchester *Union* thinks Mr. Mellon is blind to the one great question involved in the bonus:

"Was it just to set in motion a conscription act and compel a certain percentage of men to enter the military service and accept a soldier's pay, and then leave the remainder of the men of military age in the country who were not drawn in the draft to choose their own employment and, taking advantage of the country's necessities, to exact a scale of wages far in excess of the peace time rates? Every Member of Congress who can answer that question in the affirmative ought to vote *against* the adjusted compensation bill. And likewise every Congressman who can not bring himself to say 'yes' to that question ought to vote *for* the bill."

The argument in favor of the bonus is put this way by the New York *Daily News*:

"Morally we owe our soldiers some remuneration for sacrificing time, money, opportunity and health in defense of our homes and institutions while most of our civilian population was prospering. Payment of debt is always irksome. But the country should be brought to realize that that does not relieve the debtor of the obligation.

"A bonus would pay for itself in the renewed faith of the veterans in a Government which used them in its time of need and which may call their children at another such time.

"Many of these men sacrificed homes and comfort to a sense of duty. They went into untold hardship. And to-day all too many of them are homeless and in want, while the stay-at-homes enjoy the comforts and ease of prosperity.

"If this begets a happy frame of mind, or one conducive to the welfare of the nation, then we are mistaken."

In a public reply to Secretary Mellon, Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the American Legion, says in part:

"It is not the opinion of the American Legion that doing justice to these war veterans will cause economic disaster. I think adjusted compensation would be a great economic benefit, because these veterans are not going to squander their money even if they take a cash bonus. Many of them will elect to take a farm or loan aid, land settlement, or paid-up insurance, so that the money will be spent for houses and farms. That will add to the prosperity of the country."

According to Mr. MacNider, the American Legion has a plan by which men who do not personally need the cash bonus can turn it into a revolving fund for the benefit of disabled men and their families. Another Legion official is inclined to laugh at the way Secretary Mellon, after President and Congress have come out for the bonus, "rushes in at the last minute with hand uplifted in holy horror against a 'raid on the Treasury' ":

"Secretary Mellon evidently has stuffed his ears against the voices and noises abroad in the land. He seems not to have sensed in the least the public sentiment of the country. Vote after vote, State by State, Legislature by Legislature, have passed over him like waves over a rock.

"He stands alone and unafraid, the last of the irreconcilables."

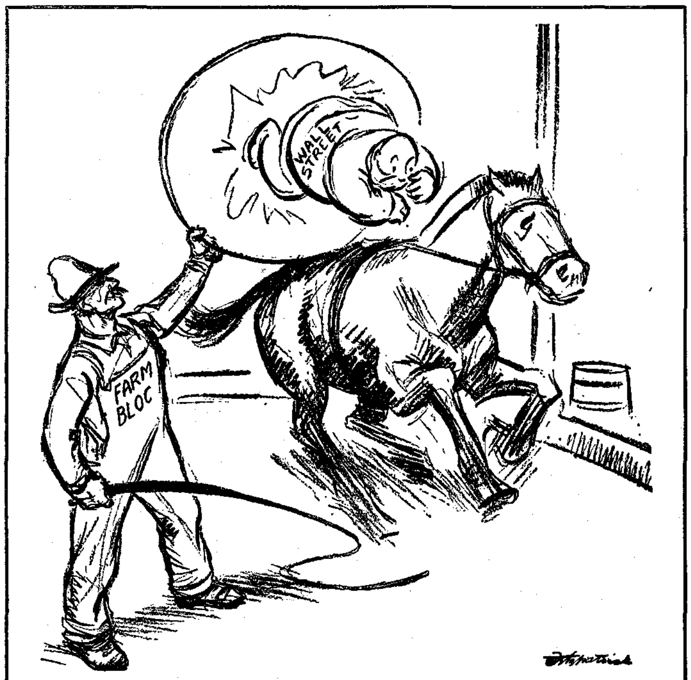
In this connection it might be noted that, according to a New York *Herald* summary, seventeen States have given their ex-soldiers a bonus; that legislation for bonuses is pending in several others, and that nearly all the States are aiding the soldiers in one way or another.

WHAT THE FARMER WANTS

THE PARADOXICAL CASE of the American farmer—whose great need comes just at the time when he has grasped great power in Congress—was sketched and discust in these pages last week. Granting his need, and his ability to demand a hearing in Washington, what specific remedies does he suggest? He answers this question in the resolutions adopted by the National Agricultural Conference—resolutions which reflect, notes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a compromise between the radicals and the conservatives in the farmers' ranks. The radicals, however, held a second meeting after the regular conference closed, and adopted a set of resolutions of their own. Both sections of farm opinion look to the famous "farm bloc" to exact from Congress the legislation necessary to give effect to their resolutions.

"If Congress worked as rapidly as the Washington Agricultural Conference, life would probably be more interesting, but a good deal less secure," remarks the Baltimore *News*, which adds: "Like the man writing a triolet, the conference had scarcely begun before it was done, and it wound up on the fifth day with an appalling list of resolutions which range all the way from farm loans to reforestation; and from the St. Lawrence ship canal to the wages of railway labor." But the Pittsburgh *Leader* finds in these resolutions evidence that "the farmers understand the economics of the situation as clearly as any man in Washington or any man in Wall Street." The following, according to the summary published in the New York *Herald*, are the outstanding recommendations endorsed by the delegates:

1. That the banking facilities of the country should be revised, so that farmers, live-stock raisers and others in kindred industries might be better able to obtain loans—this to be accomplished by revision of the Federal Reserve Act, a temporary continuation of the War Finance Corporation and the extension of the authority of the Farm Loan Board.
2. That Congress specifically provide in the law that farmers' cooperative organizations, for the sale of farm products through combinations of farmers, be legal—some doubt existing as to whether this is the case under the Sherman Act.
3. That the American Government participate in such conferences which are not "contrary to national policy," in regard to the economic restoration of Europe—there being no doubt of the sentiment for participation in the Genoa conference, altho Genoa was not specifically mentioned.



THE NEW RINGMASTER.

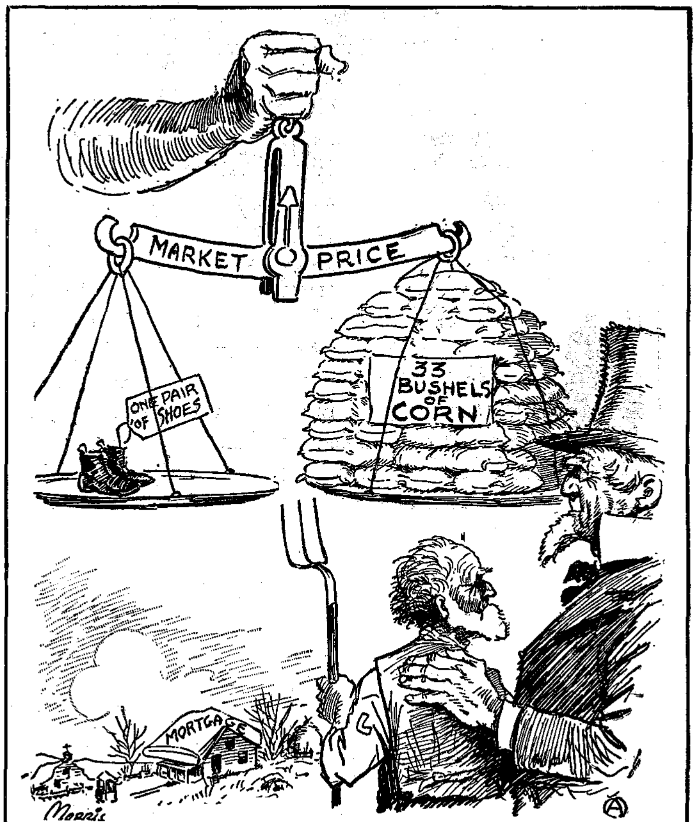
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

4. That freight rates be reduced at once to the level before August 25, 1920, and that still further reductions be made, both railroad labor and railroad corporations being called upon to accept losses.
5. That Congress take up the immediate study of the question of whether there should be a governmental price guaranty on farm products, as on wheat during the war, so that the farmer might be insured against loss.
6. That the United States Government accept the proposal of Henry Ford to take over and operate the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals; that the cost of fertilizer may be reduced to the farmers.

Another Washington dispatch emphasizes the resolutions calling for tariff protection of American agriculture commensurate with that enjoyed by industrial products, and for the development of a permanent tariff policy removed from the sphere of partizan politics.

The more radical minority program, drawn up by about forty delegates from the original conference, makes the following demands, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Call:*

> An immediate Federal loan of $100,000,000 to tide impoverished farmers over the present emergency.
>
> Stabilization of prices on wheat, corn, cotton and wool.



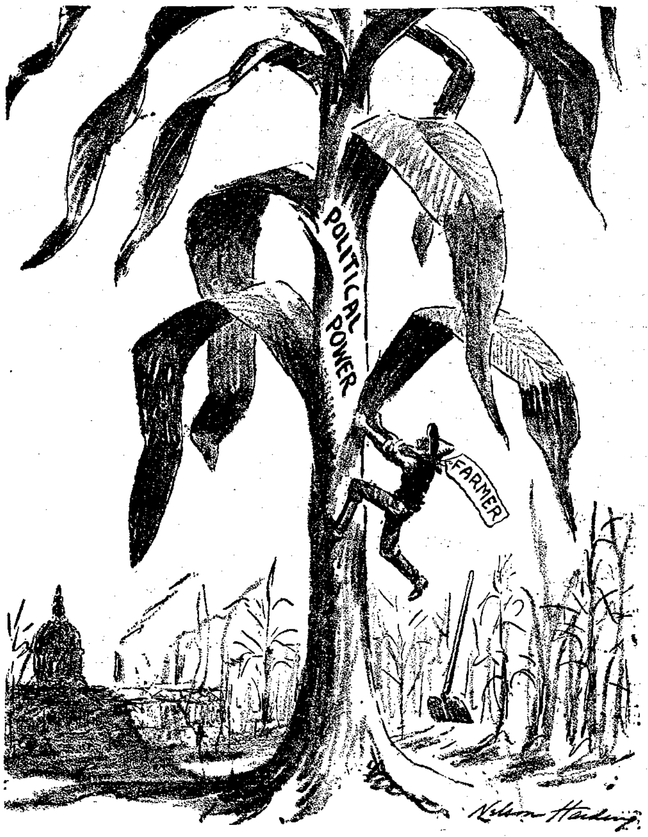
ABOUT TIME WE HAD AN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

> Creation of a Federal agency to limit profits on these four staples by millers, elevators and bakers.
>
> Agencies to finance the marketing of surplus food products abroad.
>
> Restoration of the excess profits and inheritance tax to remove the burden of taxation from farmers and all other producers of wealth.
>
> Immediate enactment of the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing bill.
>
> Unified government operation of the railroads with an immediate reduction of approximately 33 per cent. in freight rates.
>
> Eventual government ownership of railroads.
>
> Acceptance of Henry Ford's Muscle Shoals offer.

The appearance of a radical wing was to be expected, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, which notes that its ideas were always outvoted in the conference by the conservative majority. "Dominant among the impressions left," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "is that of the comparative conservatism of the rural interests—their sense of responsibility contrasting with the irresponsibility of the nineties." Noting with satisfaction the things that the conference did not do, this New York paper goes on to say:

"The delegates voted down all proposals for price-fixing. Though a multitude of farmers have bought land at excessive valuations, and suffer under mortgages, there was no cry for inflated currency with which to pay debts; the demand instead was for deflation. In their recommendations for lower rail rates the conferees showed themselves unwilling to demand drastic wage cuts. The conference has impress the nation anew with the farmers' plight, while its tone has increased the general sympathy for them."



JACK AND THE CORNSTALK.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

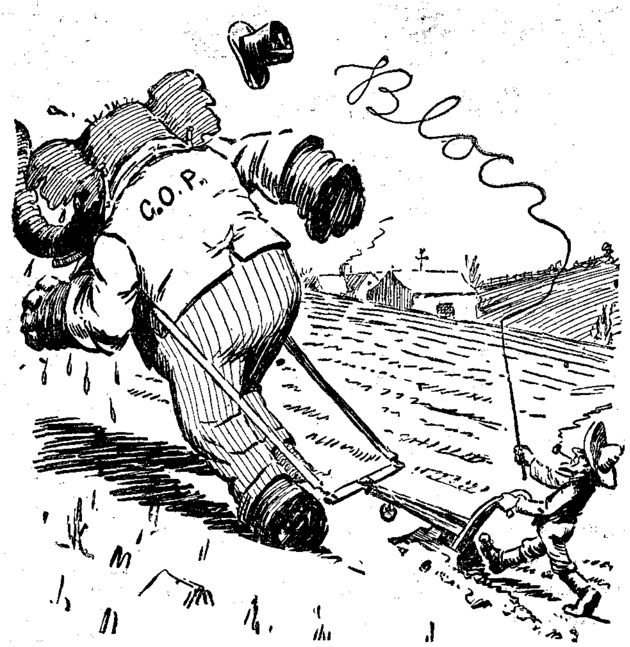
But the dramatic surprize of the conference, in the opinion of many observers, was the discovery that the American farmer has become "internationally minded." One resolution adopted read:

"Whereas the surplus production of many products of American farms have long found and now find their main market in European countries which are also now large public debtors to the United States. These are facts of importance to every business interest in this country.

"Resolved, that this conference, therefore, urge the Administration to use its good offices and its commanding position as a creditor country to aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe."

And in a dispatch from Mark Sullivan to the New York *Evening Post*, we read:

"One speaker got obvious approval when he said that America ought to be fully represented on the Reparations Commission. The president of the Fifty-Million-Dollar Farmers' Equity Co-operative Exchange of St. Paul said in his speech: 'Europe owes us ten billions of dollars. I believe that Uncle Sam should be represented there; and if I had that much coming, and if you had that much coming, from a bunch of debtors, and those fellows were holding a meeting, you would go in.'



SPEAKING OF FARM LABOR.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

"This sort of thing is a surprizing and genuinely important development. One of the formal proposals made at the conference has been for America to loan money to European countries on long-term credits for the purpose of enabling those countries to buy our farm products on credit. This is impossible and won't be done, but out of the feeling which inspired the proposal has arisen a growing conviction that the quickest and surest road out of America's agricultural depression is to get away from the policy of isolation which won such complete approval in the election of 1920."

"The farmer," remarks Robert Small in his Washington correspondence to the Nashville *Tennessee*, "is looking to Europe as the next market for American farm products, and he has come to realize that not until Europe returns to a stable basis can real prosperity come back to the farms of the American prairies and the Southland." To quote Mr. Small further:

"Some members of the 'agricultural bloc' in the Senate have also been members of the 'irreconcilable bloc' on the subject of America participating in European affairs. But now that the farmers' voice has been heard in a plea that something be done to bolster up Europe, the 'irreconcilables' dependent upon the farmer vote are very apt to stop, look and listen before voting anew for a policy of American isolation from the rest of the world.

"'We do not need Europe,' has been a slogan to conjure with at the Capitol during the last two years, and the phrase, 'internationally minded'—meaning that a man thinks of Europe as well of 'America first'—has been used as a term of contempt.

"'We do need Europe,' have said the farmers at the conference, and the statement is certain to have its influence upon future events in Washington. The farmer is the most powerful element in the political life of the United States to-day. Congress has its ears attuned to a cry of the farmer as it never had them attuned even to the call of 'big business.' The tiller of the soil may be financially poor, but he was never so politically rich as at the present moment. It is of vast political significance, therefore, when the farm congress adopts a program which, among other things, recommends:

"'That the Government extend aid to Europe for economic rehabilitation;

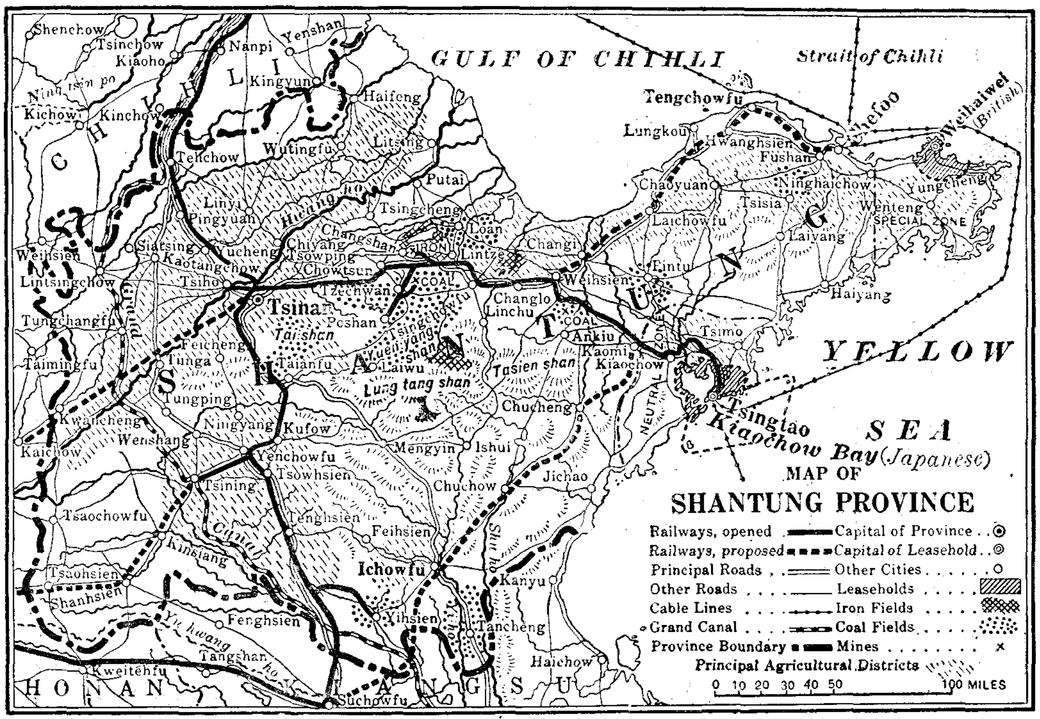
"'That Congress authorize credits for the financing of exports to Europe:

"'That increased support be given to the international agricultural institute at Rome, and that agricultural attachés be assigned to the American embassies in foreign countries.'"

An unexpected recognition of this new attitude of our farmers is found in some of the French papers, Paris correspondents tell us. These papers express the belief that the American farmer will prove the deciding factor in President Harding's decision regarding the Genoa conference.

CHINA'S VICTORY IN SHANTUNG

COMPLETE AGREEMENT between China and Japan as to the restoration of the province of Shantung undoubtedly removed what the Baltimore *News* terms "the key-log of the jam at Washington." "If the Conference had done nothing else during its prolonged session, it could still lay claim, on this one count, to having been successful," says the Providence *Journal*. For, as the New York *Tribune* points out, "the Conference has restored the German Shantung concessions to China—something which the Paris Peace Conference confessed its impotency to do." As Secretary of State Hughes remarked, in announcing that Japan and China had come to an agreement on the Shantung issue, "China's ancient and most sacred possession is now restored to her in its entirety, free from any foreign domination." A summary of the agreement follows:


GULF OF CHIHLI
Strait of Chihli
YELLOW SEA
HONAN
CHIHLI
SHANTUNG
KIANGSU
Tsingtao
Kiaochow Bay (Japanese)
Weihaiwei (British)
Chefoo
Tengchowfu
Lungkou
Hwanghsien
Fushan
Ninghaichow
Yungcheng
Wenteng
Special Zone
Chaoyuan
Laichowfu
Laiyang
Haiyang
Tsisia
Eintu
Weihsien
Changlo
Linchu
Ankiu
Kaomi
Kiaochow
Tsimo
Neutral Zone
Changi
Lintze
Tsingcheng
Putai
Litsing
Haifeng
Wutingfu
Tehchow
Linyi
Pingyuan
Yucheng
Tsihoe
Tsinan
Chowtsun
Changshan
Tsechwan
Poshan
Pcshan
Tai shan
Taianfu
Laiwu
Tasien shan
Lung tang shan
Chucheng
Sintai
Mengyin
Ishui
Chuchow
Jichao
Yenchowfu
Tsowhsien
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Kaichow
Taimingfu
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Weihsien
Sintsing
Kaotangchow
Kweitehfu
Hwang ho
Grand Canal
Shenchow
Tsinchow
Kiaoho
Nanpi
Yenshan
Kingyun
Kichow
Kinchow
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COAL
IRON
MAP OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE
Railways, opened
Capital of Province ◎
Railways, proposed
Capital of Leasehold ◎
Principal Roads
Other Cities ○
Other Roads
Leaseholds ▨
Cable Lines
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Grand Canal
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SHANTUNG PROVINCE, ITS RAILWAYS AND RESOURCES.

Reprinted from our issue of January 21.

Article I provides that Japan shall restore to China the former German-leased territory of Kiaochow, an area of about 200 square miles. This has been the bone of contention since Shantung was awarded to Japan at Paris. Japan and China each will appoint a commission, with powers to arrange for the transfer of the properties. The transfer would be required within six months, and the Japanese Government agrees to hand over to China all archives, deeds, and other papers relating to Kiaochow.

Article II provides for transfer by Japan to China of all public property in Shantung, whether originally German-owned or built subsequently by the Japanese. No compensation shall be claimed by Japan for such property except that purchased during Japanese occupation, or German property improved by Japan. Japan will be reimbursed for sums expended on these properties.

Article III provides for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, especially on the railroad. These include Japanese gendarmes, and the withdrawal is to be made as soon as possible, when the Chinese police are ready to take over the railway. Entire withdrawal of Japanese troops is to be effected within three months, if possible, and not later than six months after the treaty is signed.

Article IV provides that the Japanese shall return to China the custom house at Tsingtao.

Article V provides that Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway and its branches, together with all appurtenant property, for the sum of 53,406,141 gold marks, the assessed value as fixt by the Reparations Commission. A joint railway commission will arrange for the transfer in not less than nine months. Japan will accept China's purchase of the line with Chinese treasury notes, to run for a period of fifteen years. At the end of five years or at any time thereafter, however, these are redeemable at the option of China. Meanwhile, a Japanese traffic manager and chief accountant, under the control of the Chinese managing director and removable for cause, will be selected and appointed by the Chinese Government.

Article VI provides that two extensions of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu (Shantung) railway shall be thrown open to the common activities of an international group under the Chinese management.

Article VII provides that Japanese and Chinese capital in the Shantung mines (shown in the accompanying map), which the treaty provides are to be taken over by a special Chinese Government chartered corporation, shall be equally balanced.

Article VIII provides that the opening of the former German-leased territory shall be on an equal basis, and that present and future foreign rights shall be respected.

Article IX provides that Japanese interests in the salt mines (a Government monopoly in China) shall be bought by the Chinese Government within six months at a fair valuation.

Article X cedes to China the Japanese rights on two submarine cables at Kiaochow, and provides that China shall arrange for cable landings.

Article XI provides that Japanese wireless stations in Shantung are to be transferred to China with fair compensation.

These articles are the result of thirty-five meetings between Japanese and Chinese delegates at Washington, the last "conversation" lasting seven hours. China, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* points out, "regains one of the most densely populated and industrially one of the most important provinces in her domain. Also, one of the most difficult problems threatening the peace of the Far East is removed. And Japan is as well pleased as China, for the anti-Japanese boycott throughout China has more than offset any advantage which Shantung gave to Japan." As the Japanese Delegate said after Secretary Hughes had read the text of the Shantung agreement:

> "Adjustments of this kind, however just and fair to both parties, could hardly be expected in the very nature of things to satisfy every section of people in every country. What is of supreme importance, from a broader scope of vision, is that a vexatious question so long standing between Japan and China should be definitely removed."

The Chinese Delegate thanked Secretary Hughes and Mr. Balfour for their good offices in effecting a settlement, and said:

> "The Chinese delegation rejoices in the settlement of this question not only because a source of friction between its Government and that of Japan has been removed, but because the Chinese Government is able to aid in the realization of the beneficent aim for the attainment of which this conference was convened."

But the New York *Times* declares that the agreement "does not remove every possibility of mischance, for the agreement supposes the existence of a stable Chinese Government and, unhappily, there is at present no Chinese Government." *The Times* here refers to the Peking Government, which is represented at Washington, and to the Canton Government, which was not represented at the Conference. Ma Soo, representative of the Canton Government in the United States, says the treaty "will have disastrous results for China." Continues this Southern Chinese statesman:

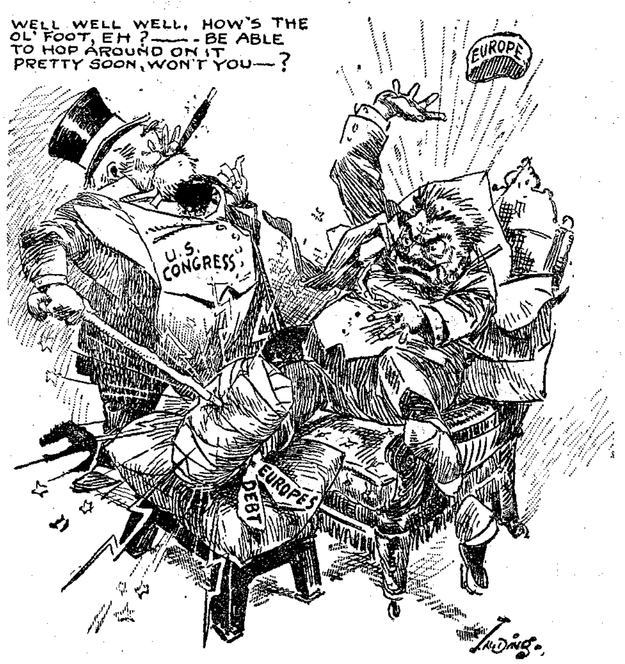
"Most of the terms of the agreement are objectionable. Take, for instance, the appointment of a Japanese traffic manager, which may seem a trivial matter to many people unacquainted with conditions in China. To those who know, from experience, of foreign traffic managers in the other railways in China, it is a very serious matter, for the traffic manager is the man who actually controls the railway, and the so-called Chinese directors are mere figureheads. And so, after all, the Shantung Railway is still in Japanese hands.

"The Shantung question may be now 'settled' and a treaty signed between the delegates from China and Japan, but I am sure we have not yet heard the last of the Shantung question. I know the people in China will not recognize this treaty and will repudiate it."

The New York *World*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), and other papers do not hesitate to score the Japanese for their "evasive and obstructive tactics." "The Japanese delegation came to Washington knowing that Japan could not hold everything it had seized," declares *The World;* "their only problem was to use the surrender of Shantung, which they had promised at the Paris Conference, to obtain a victory elsewhere." "Yet the Japanese merely used Shantung as a 'smoke screen' to prevent China's almost lost province of Manchuria from coming into the limelight at the Conference," charges *The Monitor*. "In their intensely imitative way, the Japanese have transferred this war disguise from the high seas to the council chamber." The Japanese grip upon Manchuria, avers this paper, is the actual storm center of the Far East controversies, "but the smoke screen known as Shantung has been spread in front of it. Shantung is only the ante-chamber to Manchuria."

GIVING THE ALLIES TIME TO PAY

TO BE FAIR, just and generous both to the impoverished nations which owe us billions and to the American taxpayers who must eventually pay out of their own pockets what Europe does not pay, would seem to be the basis of our Allied debt-refunding policy, as laid down by Congress. Therefore while we are not forgiving our debtors, we are giving them twenty-five years to pay, with a low rate of interest. A commission of five will settle almost all details and will keep Congress informed about what it does. As has been emphatically stated both in the press and on the floor of Congress this is not a move toward forcibly collecting or toward voluntarily cancelling the debts owed to us by Allied nations. When Senator Watson was arguing in favor of the Senate refunding bill he pointed out that while we were lending nine billion dollars to those who were associated with us in the World War, England was loaning a corresponding sum to her allies. Several of the latter were at the same time making loans to each other, and therefore "there must be some authority somewhere to sit down and compose all of these differences and reduce them to a succinct form before anything can be done toward collecting those debts." So, declares this Republican Senator from Indiana, what Congress has done is not to start in to collect anything, but "simply to confer upon a commission the power to fund the accrued interest and the money which is owing us from the sale of supplies by the War Department, the Navy Department, the Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration. That is all there is to it." But it seems to the Washington *Star* that the refunding is an extremely important matter. The passage of the law will, in its opinion, "greatly increase the chance of accomplishments at


WELL WELL WELL, HOW'S THE OL' FOOT, EH ?——- BE ABLE TO HOP AROUND ON IT PRETTY SOON, WON'T YOU—— ?
EUROPE
U.S. CONGRESS
EUROPE'S DEBT
Darling

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GUESS WE'LL HAVE TO BE A LITTLE CAREFUL HOW WE POKE THAT; IT SEEMS TO BE PRETTY SORE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

INDEBTEDNESS OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES—JUNE, 1921

	Credits Granted Under Liberty Loan Acts	*Surplus War Materials Sale*	*Food Relief*	*Grain Corporation*	*Total Obligations*
Armenia	....	....	$8,028,412.15	$3,931,505.34	$11,959,917.49
Austria	....	....	....	24,055,708.92	24,055,708.92
Belgium	$347,691,566.23	$27,588,581.14	....	....	375,280,147.37
Cuba	9,025,500.00	....	....	....	9,025,500.00
Czecho-Slovakia	61,256,206.74	20,621,994.54	6,428,089.19	2,873,238.25	91,179,528.72
Esthonia	....	12,213,377.88	1,785,767.72	....	13,999,145.60
Finland	....	....	8,281,926.17	....	8,281,926.17
France	2,950,762,938.19	400,000,000.00	....	....	3,350,762,938.19
Great Britain	4,166,318,358.44	....	....	....	4,166,318,358.44
Greece	15,000,000.00	....	....	....	15,000,000.00
Hungary	....	....	....	1,685,835.61	1,685,835.61
Italy	1,648,034,050.90	....	....	....	1,648,034,050.90
Latvia	....	2,521,869.32	2,610,417.82	....	5,132,287.14
Liberia	26,000.00	....	....	....	26,000.00
Lithuania	....	4,159,491.96	822,136.07	....	4,981,628.03
Poland	....	59,636,320.25	51,671,749.36	24,353,590.97	135,661,660.58
Roumania	23,205,819.52	12,922,675.42	....	....	36,128,494.94
Russia	187,729,750.00	406,082.30	4,465,465.07	....	192,601,297.37
Serbia	26,175,139.22	24,978,020.99	....	....	51,153,160.21
Totals	$9,435,225,329.24	$565,048,413.80	$84,093,963.55	$56,899,879.09	$10,141,267,585.68

From "The Guaranty Survey," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Genoa looking to the restoration of prosperity to Europe and to the world." For, the debtor nations "before they gather at Genoa are entitled to know that this Government is prepared to enter into fair and reasonable adjustments and that demands for payment of immediately impossible sums will not upset all the plans they may make."

Now that Congress has acted—for the Senate bill passed on January 31 differs only in details from the House bill of October 24, and conference adjustments are not thought likely to be difficult—the real work is just beginning, says the New York *Times*. The refunding commission must feel its way cautiously, and "careful study must be given to both the immediate and the ultimate effects of any agreements that may be reached."

The whole argument for a debt-refunding commission is summed up as follows by the Washington *Post:*

> "Refunding the foreign debt is a task which ought to be intrusted solely to those who are known to be competent, through tested experience, to carry it through successfully. Conditions in the several debtor countries differ greatly and are changing so swiftly that it is impracticable for Congress to impose definite instructions upon those charged with making a settlement. Hence the wise thing to do is to give a power of attorney to the commission and instruct it to make the best terms possible, within certain general limitations, for the American people."

But not all that glitters under a Republican Administration is gold to the Democratic New York *World*. Such restrictions as setting the minimum interest rate at 4¼ per cent. and making June 15, 1947, the latest permissible date of maturity, irk *The World*, which objects:

> "The country will never get anywhere with its foreign war debt problem in this way. It can refund and rearrange and extend until the crack of doom without bringing the debt out of its present nebulous state if rates of interest and times of payment are insisted on in advance which bear no relation whatever to what any of the debtors can do. The proposed commission should be instructed, without conditions, to look into the whole question of what can be done as a practical matter and then report to Congress."

Photo International.

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND MILES,

Approximately, were flown by this Air Mail pilot, William P. Hopson, last year. Formerly a Lieutenant in the Air Service, he now holds the record in the Air Mail Service for the greatest mileage of completed trips.

The table on the preceding page gives the complete figures showing Allied indebtedness to the United States, as of June, 1921. To the total of something over ten billion dollars should be added approximately one billion dollars for interest accrued and unpaid. No interest has been paid on the large loans made to the Allies from funds raised by Liberty loans (the first column in the table), altho small payments have been made of both principal and interest on some of the minor accounts. The new British budget provides for interest payment on the debt to the United States.

Besides the debts to the United States Government there are also three billion dollars of various classes of foreign securities in the hands of private investors in the United States, which would bring up the grand total of foreign indebtedness to America to around fourteen or fifteen billions.

CONGRESS HITS THE AIR MAIL

"THE COUNTRY HAS BEEN DEMANDING, and it is right in demanding, economy at Washington," remarks the Pittsburgh *Press*, "but Congress is mistaken if it thinks that by economy the public means refusing to make provision for the Air Mail Service." "That service is not an extravagance," this paper goes on, "and money for it should be found by reducing the clerical forces in various Government departments which are still carrying an army of employees who were not on the payroll before the war." "Or we could hold out our check on a gunboat," suggests the New York *Globe*. In the last three months of 1921, we find, the Air Mail Service carried 10,000,000 letters on the New York-San Francisco route, which is the only one now in operation. The cost was reduced $2 a ton-mile. The service, we are told, was 97 per cent. efficient, and letters sent from New York reach the Pacific coast almost two days sooner than by train.

General Dawes, Director of the Budget, recommended that the Air Mail be allowed $2,200,000 for the next fiscal year. "And General Dawes is no spendthrift," notes one editor. Subsequently this was pared to $1,935,000 by a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committees, and later eliminated entirely by the Committee itself. "Opposition to the Air Mail Service," we are told by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "was on the ground that mail-carrying airplanes were expensive and not particularly efficient." Says *The Inquirer:*

> "Even so—and we doubt it—we cannot agree with the Committee that it has acted wisely. The Post-office Department, if given a fair chance, would be constantly employing men who could be regarded as reserves in case of necessity."

"The great practical value of the Air Mail Service has been abundantly demonstrated during the past four years," maintains the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*. "For 800,000 miles flown since July 1, 1921, there was but one fatality," we are told by the Washington *Post* "It would be a step backward to abandon it now, when it is well established and functioning, winter and summer, almost 100 per cent.," believes the Omaha *Bee*. And so the defense of the Air Mail Service goes on. No adverse comment is at hand

The South Bend (Ind.) *Times* gives a reason for the committee's attitude:

> "Under a plea of economy, the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives threatens to destroy the Air Mail That will be the excuse given to the public. The real reason lies in the fact that railway owners are fearful of the competition which this new means of transportation threatens.
>
> "As a matter of fact, as now operated, the air service has actually saved money for the Government. It has enabled the Post-office Department to take off cars on runs between Chicago and New York, to make other economies, so that it costs the Government less to carry such mail as handled by air than it would have cost to carry the same mail by train."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

No wonder the world's asleep, with so much bunk.—*Columbia Record.*

Easy Street never leads anywhere.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Peace is a state of mind—of mind your own business.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It ought to be a fairly lasting peace if it is put up in Cannes.—*New York Tribune.*

America's ship won't come in until her ships begin to go out. —*Wichita Falls Record.*

Clouds now hovering over Germany are distinctly dun colored.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Anyhow, the world has made more progress toward peace than grand opera has.—*Detroit News.*

The reason why these are the piping times of peace is because we are paying the piper.—*Dallas News.*

"Landlord Mistaken for Bandit Is Shot"—headline. Sounds plausible.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

In spite of all these expert predictions that business will get better, it will.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Germany argues that she can't raise the indemnity. If she isn't careful perhaps the Allies will.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Ours is no infant republic, but weaning us from the bottle is nevertheless a tedious and costly process.—*Pottsville Journal.*

Our idea of the millennium is a time when somebody will do something that Senator Borah will approve of.—*New York Tribune.*

On the Island of Yap, the women do all the work, it is said. No wonder the Japs put up such a fight to keep Yap.—*San Antonio Light.*

The capital of Ireland will remain at Dublin, in spite of all Mr. De Valera's efforts to get it removed to Donnybrook.—*Boston Transcript.*

The paper money issue in soviet Russia has reached 11 trillion rubles. Russia's greatest economic need seems to be a pressman's strike.—*Kansas City Star.*

One of the strangest things in this world is how much easier it was to get a washerwoman when there was no steam laundry to compete with her.—*Dallas News.*

Aviators are now breaking more records and fewer necks. —*San Antonio Light.*

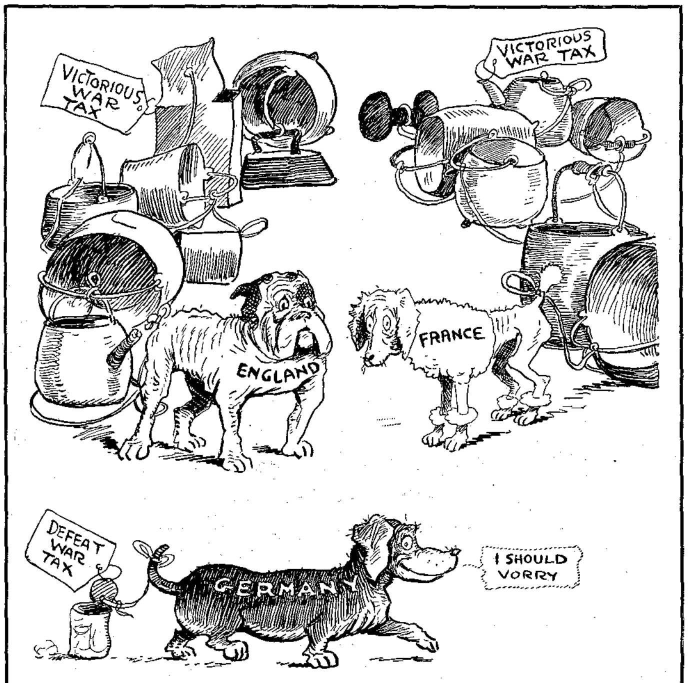
Blind tigers belong to the cat family, as far as the nine lives are concerned.—*Roanoke World News.*

We are not sure yet that jazz is dead. But if it is we know where it has gone.—*Duluth Herald.*

They're called peace dollars, but it requires the usual hard fight to get possession of one. —*Tacoma Ledger.*

Soon we shall forget this trivial discussion of empires and turn again to the more vital matter of umpires.—*Greenville News.*

When you see silk-clad ankles in weather like this, you wonder whether she is trying to catch a husband or pneumonia.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*



The English Bulldog to the French Poodle: "Sometimes I wonder who won the war?"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

U. S. A.—Unlimited Stretch of Aridity.—*Richmond News Leader.*

Spring is now only about four tons away.—*Gloversville Leader-Republican.*

When last seen business was still "turning the corner."—*Brookville Record.*

The best thing a citizen of Russia can hope to get is out.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Here's Genoa back on the map after a lapse of about 430 years.—*Indianapolis Star.*

These millionaire movie directors can thank their lucky stars. —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Reciprocity with Canada seems to mean an allowance for returned bottles.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Germany is looking forward to another "day," but she isn't toasting it; it is pay day.—*New York Tribune.*

As we understand it, the burden that is crushing German finance is a paper-weight.—*Mitchell Republican.*

The other Powers appear to resent Japan's use of the Chinese Open Door as a private entrance.—*New York Tribune.*

Every child comes into the world endowed with liberty, opportunity, and a share of the war debt.—*Mansfield News.*

The man chiefly responsible for the present rate of foreign exchange was the inventor of the printing press.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Well, suppose France does lose the sympathy of the world. If her present plans work out, she won't need it.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

"Women painted in the middle ages," finds a scientist. Women still paint in the middle ages.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The King of Bulgaria has an elephant on his hands. President Harding could write him a letter of warm sympathy.—*New York Evening Post.*

Ford is said to be experimenting with pasteboard automobile bodies. "Bring the paste-pot and scissors, George. We've had a smash-up."—*Sharon Herald.*

The good old parlor game of "find the thimble" is nothing compared with Congress's new diversion of finding the money for the soldiers' bonus.—*Springfield Republican.*

The man who waits for things to turn up finds his toes do it first.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The world is moving at the rate of 66,600 miles an hour, but Trouble nevertheless manages to keep up with her.—*Manchester Herald.*

"What's the Matter with the Moon?" headlines the Digest. Maybe the man in it got some moonshine.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

And so the Armenians will move out. Apparently they are beginning to think the Turks don't want them about. —*McKeesport Record.*

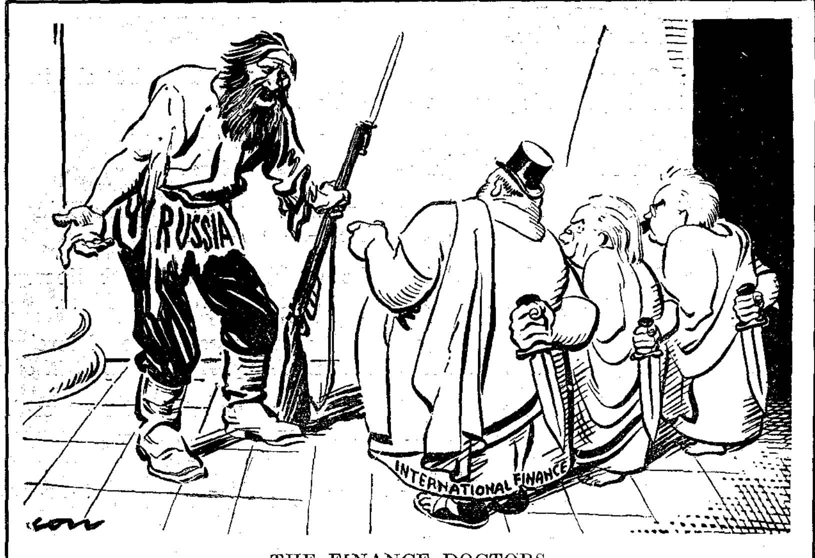
"What do you think of that farm bloc in Congress?"

"As far as I have been able to take notice," answered Farmer Corntossel, "most of its members do rather more blockin' than farmin'."—*Washington Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE MIGHTY TASK OF PUTTING RUSSIA TOGETHER

RUSSIA IS IN PIECES, and the more the world hears of plans to pick them up and put them properly together, it is said, the more baffling becomes the problem. The Genoa conference, "if it be held," say some cynics, is looked to as the biggest move toward reconstruction yet proposed, for it involves the rebuilding of Europe by the joint efforts of the Allied Powers cooperating with Germany and Russia. An anti-Bolshevik Russian newspaper, published in Paris, the *Posliednia Novosty*, declares in alarm that the German financiers, by whom the scheme of economic intervention in Russia was originally projected, are anxious to get raw materials from Russia in order to help themselves in paying the indemnities due to France. So in their idea "the reconstruction of Germany is to be paralleled by the further destruction and exhaustion of Russia," and of course Europe "will not advance a step further toward better economic conditions." Meanwhile among the onlookers most concerned are Russian business men who are refugees from their country, and who held a Congress of Trade and Industry early in January in Paris. The purpose of the Entente to have Germany and Russia participate in the Genoa Conference elicited from the Congress a general study of economic conditions in Russia under the Soviet régime, and from the report of their Permanent Committee, as published in the *Obstchee Dielo*, a liberal anti-Bolshevik Russian daily in Paris, we learn that the complete inertia brought about by Bolshevism makes a return to capitalism in economic life a task of the highest difficulty. What is more, this report tells us that the psychology of the Soviet leaders controlling industries can not be changed by a formal decree advocating the "return to the principles of commerce." The new economic system is inevitably a self-contradiction on the two following points, named by the report:



THE FINANCE DOCTORS.

"Want a nice, long, lasting peace, do you? Just turn your back a moment."

—*The Star* (London).

"Firstly, the infiltration of capitalistic principles into the economics of Russia is inevitably accompanied to a certain extent by the release of elements hostile to Communism.

"This endangers the position of the Bolsheviks. To this must be ascribed the recrudescence of the terrorism which coincided with the inauguration of the new economic system. As the Bolshevist journalists cynically avowed, the Soviet Government is losing its 'raison d'être.'

"Secondly, no concessions to the capitalistic system can bring about positive achievements as long as the system of political lawlessness and the repression of the individual and economic freedom endures. Thus, the thorough restoration of capitalism with its political equivalent—the régime of individual and economic freedom—is the only way to give vitality to Russian trade."

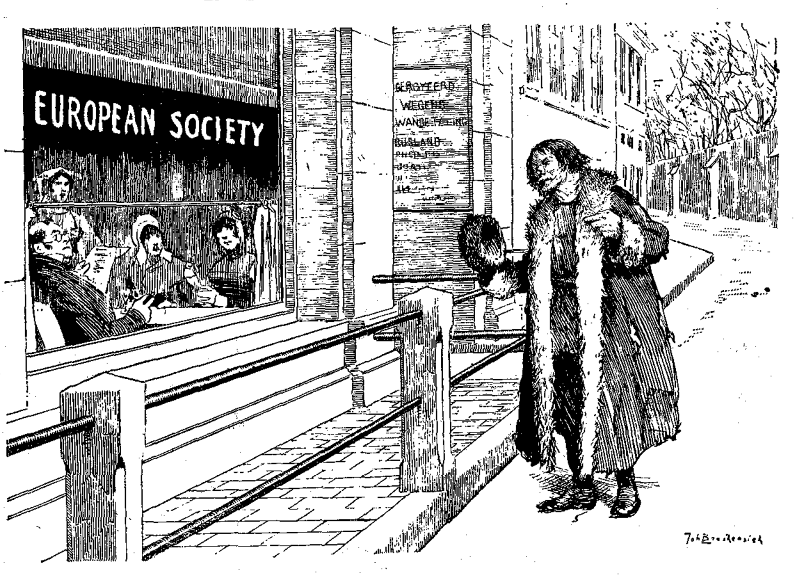
For the benefit of those who may perhaps have too great expectations, the report points out that as in the case of all autocracies, the Bolshevik government "subordinates economics to its political aims." Lenine himself frankly admitted this in the last Congress of Soviets, we read, and further—

"He is ready to make concessions to the demands of the foreign capitalists so far as those concessions do not shake the Soviet Government. If so, the foreign intervention is bound to become a rapacious one. As the present régime offers no political guaranties, the foreign capitalists will demand sufficient economic guaranties. This will mean the plunder of Russia's resources. . . .

"The present situation in the states of Western Europe forces them to seek new markets. The possibility of an international settlement, with the object of solving the entanglements in the West at the expense of Russia, is not excluded."

"Therefore we consider it necessary to emphasize the undesirable aspects which we are facing now. They are as follows:

"1. The possibility of an agreement between the Western Powers and the Bolsheviki, which would prolong the existence



A CANDIDATE FOR MEMBERSHIP.

RUSSIA: "Can I join if I pay my debts?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

of the Soviets and so contribute to the further undermining of Russian trade and industry.

"2. The possibility of attempts by foreign capitalists to take possession of the Russian markets so as to hinder the development of Russian industry in future."

The *Obstchee Dielo* also calls attention to an article in the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt* by Mr. Deutsch, President-General of the German Electric Society, who has conferred on the subject of German economic intervention in Russia with representatives of the Soviets. The Russian newspaper summarizes the plans proposed by Mr. Deutsch as follows:

"1. Russia must become a colony for the farmers emigrating from Germany and Hungary.

"2. Big Russian industries, with the exception of sugar-refining and weaving, will cease to exist.

"3. Raw materials will be exported.

"4. This scheme demands the maintenance of the Soviet Government."

This journal reminds us that Mr. Deutsch represents very influential German interests and that his scheme suggests new dangers awaiting Russia, for the Bolsheviks "would not hesitate to sacrifice the well-being of the people in order to prolong their domination." The reason the Russian business groups in Paris do not approve of cooperation with the Soviets, we are told, is that they do not feel real business can be done in the Soviet way. For instance, in the matter of agriculture, a socialist Russian newspaper, published in Berlin and very sympathetic toward the Bolsheviks, draws a gloomy picture of the farmer's lot under Bolshevism. Under the new system, it is reported, the Bolshevik authorities do not requisition corn from the peasants, but instead levy taxes which are to be paid in kind. This newspaper points out, on the evidence of statistics from official Bolshevik sources, that the present system of taxation is no better than the method formerly practised by the Soviets, for the Government demands more foodstuffs now than it used to raise by requisition, and we read:

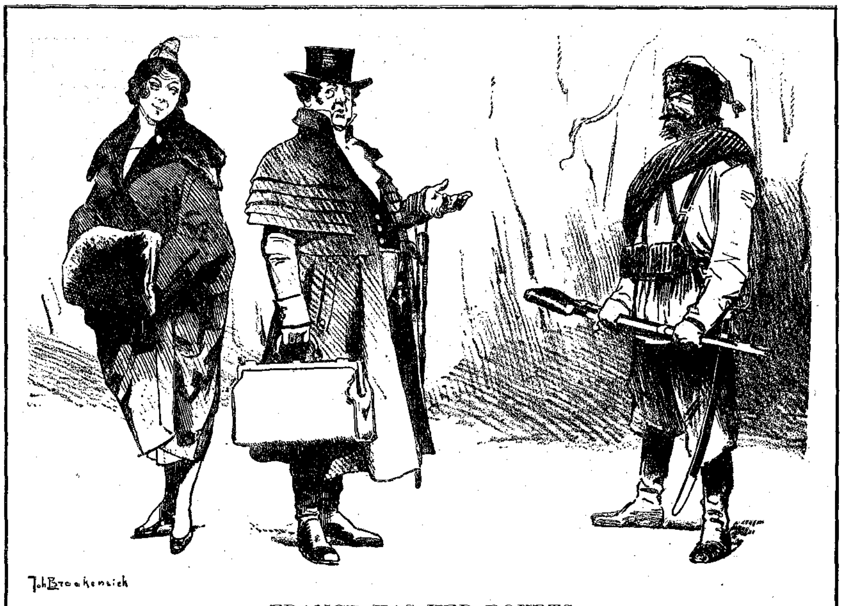
"Last year the ruinous requisitions from the peasants gave to the Government 79 million pounds, while now the Government is trying to collect 91 million pounds, that is, 15 per cent. more. If the Bolshevist authorities carry out their scheme, it will mean ruin and starvation for one part of the peasants, and will discourage the others from work in future." [These figures do not apply to Caucasus and famine-stricken areas.]

"Last year the Soviets collected in the Government of Samara, now badly affected by famine, 10 million pounds of foodstuffs, while the crop, which amounted to 31 million pounds, did not cover the minimum demands of the population, amounting to 55 million pounds."

The Communist Petrograd newspaper, *Krassnaia Gazeta*, says that "all over Russia the peasants are doing their best to avoid taxation of the acreage cultivated. In the Government of Petrograd the peasants have hidden from taxation 75,000 dessiatins out of 165,000 of acreage cultivated. Measures are taken to collect the balance and to punish the ungrateful culprits." As to the situation of industry in Russia, the output of the smelting plants, according to the Helsingfors pro-Bolshevik *Put*, fell to 6% of the pre-war production. There is a considerable increase in 1922 over 1921 in the output of coal in the basin of Donietz but, according to the above-quoted report of Russian business men in Paris, this increase is due to the "plundering way of exploitation practised there, that is to say, to the cutting of coal too near to the shafts, which will inevitably bring about, within one to one and one-half years, the stoppage of the mines for many years to come."

BRITISH DREAD OF AN ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

A GREAT EXAMPLE has been set in the Four-Power agreement at Washington, we are told, because it supersedes the exclusive alliance between Great Britain and Japan. To reverse the process by an exclusive alliance in Europe between France and Britain would be a step backward in international relations, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, which concedes France's claims to be protected, and says she must be protected. At the same time, Europe also claims protection, and it asks whether Europe's claim is not at least as strong? As it were in offset to Mr. Lloyd George's plan for a general European Conference in March, it is pointed out that the French planned a "pact" between France and Britain, which is a vague term and therefore "less alarming to British susceptibilities." But the French really purpose an Anglo-French alliance to which the pact would be preliminary, it is held, and the pact "might mean almost anything." We read then:



FRANCE HAS HER DOUBTS.

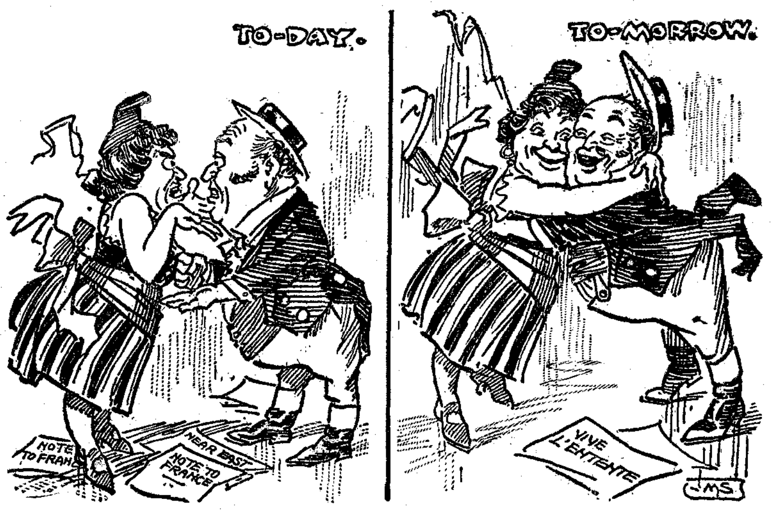
JOHN BULL: "Don't forget, dear, that I'm trading with Mr. Russia as much for your sake as my own. You will get your money back."
MARIANNE: "Well, we shall see."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"It might mean a hard-and-fast alliance with France involving full responsibility to defend not only France but also Poland, as well as Belgium, against any action or threat of action which the parties concerned might choose to regard as wantonly aggressive. Or it might only mean a share with a number of other Powers in an agreement to keep the peace of Europe. There can be no doubt as to what those who speak for France desire. They desire a full and exclusive alliance, and they desire, moreover, that the obligation of assistance shall be 'mutual.' The French papers leave no room for doubt on this subject. We are to join in protecting France and Belgium from the danger of attack by Germany, and Poland, if Poland be included, from attack either by Germany or by Russia. In return France, it is suggested, will help to protect us from danger in the Channel and the North Sea. Who is going to threaten us in either region? The suggestion, of course, is that Germany might once more be the enemy, but as Germany happens to have no fleet, and can not have one of any account during the ten years for which it is proposed that the alliance should run, there is only one European Power remaining from which danger to our maritime security could arise, and that is France herself. This, of course, is not stated, but it is delicately suggested in the proposal that, in case of the conclusion of the alliance, France would be willing to withdraw her enlarged program for the construction of submarines."

It is perhaps a pity that the question of submarines should be mentioned in any such connection, *The Guardian* goes on to say, for "nobody in this country is in the least alarmed at the French submarine program put forward at the Washington Conference." First, because "we do not believe that it would be carried out," and secondly, "we are pretty sure that if it were, we have the means of effectively countering it." This proposal of mutuality is quite natural, the famous Manchester newspaper adds, but "it does not mean what it affects to mean." But what matters more, is the obvious fact that a "mutual" alliance would be too binding, and this daily proceeds:

> "If we placed ourselves under an obligation we should clearly be bound in honor fully to repay the favor. This is perhaps to put the whole matter rather brutally, but it is better to be brutal than to be insincere, and the first compliment which is due to any friend—in fact, the essential basis of any real friendship—is sincerity. We take it that practically all Englishmen earnestly and sincerely desire to be in friendship with France. They desire it partly because those who know France admire her, and there is much in her that they not only admire but love. They recognize the immense debt which European civilization owes to France, the immense loss which would come from any serious blow to her independence or well-being. They realize, moreover, that, as things stand, a France at rest means a Europe at rest, that the cooperation of France is a necessary condition to any large scheme of restoration for the damaged fortunes of other European countries. They are willing, therefore, to go as far as they can, consistently with the maintenance of their own independence and liberty of action, to meet the wishes of France and to secure for her conditions which she will recognize as giving her a real security. But an exclusive alliance such as France desires is not consistent with the maintenance of our own independence in policy and liberty in action."



IF THERE WERE NO FALLINGS OUT—

—*News of the World* (London).

Such an alliance might easily involve Britain in a position where it would be compelled "either to sustain France in a enterprise or course of action which public opinion in this country would condemn," or else to expose Britain "to bitter reproach for faithlessness." And *The Guardian* adds:

> "We can make no exclusive alliance with France; we can not even enter into any exclusive understanding or 'entente,' as it is called, with her. Whatever arrangement of the kind we may make must be wider in its range. It must at least include Germany, from whom the attack is feared, and must be reciprocal—that is, must protect Germany from attack; or if, as no doubt is the case, France objects to this as putting the conquered on an equal footing with the conqueror, then the arrangement can be extended and made to include other countries, Italy, for example, and Czecho-Slovakia, and other Allied countries as well. That would indeed be a 'pact' of some promise. If made effective it would give a security to all the Powers concerned obtainable, perhaps, in no other way. It would go far to give fresh force and reality to the League of Nations. It would establish the peace of Europe on a firm contractual base."

THE STINNES POWER OF THE PRESS

CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS not only in Germany but also in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary, make Hugo Stinnes, Germany's after-war Crœsus, a newspaper king in something more than a moving-picture sense. This is the remark of various editors in these countries who resent the invasion of Germany's new framer of opinion, and who tell us that he is negotiating with the owners of a score of well-known publications in different countries in Central Europe. A Czecho-Slovak newspaper of Kosica, the *Kassai Hirlap*, reminds us that the Stinnes newspaper ventures began with his gaining control of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, after which he formed a kind of amalgamation of the following Berlin publications: *Die Post, Deutsche Tageszeitung, Deutsche Zeitung*, and the *Täglische Rundschau*, and this informant adds:

> "He bought the German news agency, known as the *Telegrafenunion*, formerly owned by a Dr. Hirsch, and then one newspaper after the other in large provincial towns came under the control of the greatest financial juggler Germany ever produced. He bought the München *Augsburger Tageszeitung*, and three score of other smaller and larger newspapers, and in order to be able to feed them with news, he purchased the Rammert telegraph agency, supplying news items to 400 other than Stinnes concerns. Several paper and pulp factories were secured in consequence of the newspaper purchases, among these being the Henckell-Donnersmarck paper mills, founded by a Mr. Hartman, a Galician refugee, who made a great fortune during the war through his supply of newsprint."

Another Czecho-Slovak newspaper, *The Nep*, advises its readers that Mr. Stinnes has got the controlling interest in the most popular morning and evening publications of Budapest, including *Az Est*, the *Pesti Naplo*, and the *Magyarorszag*. Furthermore it states that "there are but few newspapers of any consequence in the Hungarian capital which are not owned by Stinnes." The explanation given of his wholesale buying of newspapers is that Mr. Stinnes intends to realize the dreams of Professor Naumann, who visioned a consolidated Central Europe, including Poland and Belgium, which should be created by military means. But Stinnes, it is said, aims to reach the same goal through economic domination. His purpose is to secure first economic resources and then press organs in the various countries bordering on Germany, in order that he may spread German political influence. As far as industrial possessions are concerned, it is asserted that he is well along his way, for we read that he left the Hamburg-America Line, where he was one of the directors, and took a directorship in the Norddeutscher Lloyd, of which he is the principal stockholder. He owns the majority of the Air Route Lines in Germany and Scandinavia, and he is now engaged in establishing others in Austria. Danube navigation in Germany and Austria, as well as in Hungary and Roumania, is in his hands. He is interested financially in the Austrian Daimler factory and the famous Skoda Works, and he owns the Elbemuhl Paper Mills. Finally, we read, with these mills, the Elbemuhl newspapers, as well as the Vienna *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Der Neue Tag*, two daily papers, came into his possession. These are but a very small part of the assets Stinnes is in control of, says the *Kassai Hirlap*, and "just because of his extensive interests in almost every part of Europe, the dominating influence of his newspapers in foreign countries is the more dangerous. To allow a string of newspapers to be controlled and directed politically by foreign interests is just as dangerous as to allow political legislators to come under the dictation of foreigners."

EUROPE'S PEACE AND THE LEAGUE

FUTURE PEACE in Europe depends on maintaining, strengthening and developing the existing League of Nations, according to Viscount Grey, Britain's former Ambassador to the United States, who believes that "there has been too much Supreme Council and too little of the League of Nations" in after-war attempts at readjustments. This statement was made at a meeting of the League of Nations Union in Bristol, England, when Lord Grey also remarked that the Washington Conference has been "on the whole a very great success." Its work, he considers "of great present and future value" and of good augury for still further work of the same kind. Concerning France, he told his hearers that she is "really, and not unreasonably, anxious about her future security" and "wants to be sure she will not a few years hence have to go through the ordeals of 1870 and 1914." In the Manchester *Guardian's* account of Lord Grey's speech we read further:

> "The fact that France had not that feeling of security was at the bottom of a great deal of the political troubles there had been in Europe since the Armistice. He also believed—tho it might not be realized so much at the moment as it would be perhaps in a few years—that the fortunes of France and this country were so bound up together that if one of them fell it would involve the fall of the other. . . .
>
> "He could not speak so favorably of the proposal to hold a new conference in Italy. One of the main objects was the restoration of Russia—a most desirable thing. But he did not believe it was going to be done by what was called political finance. It was hoped that the outcome of the conference would be a sort of federation of European nations pledged not to practise aggression upon each other. But that was the League of Nations. It seemed as if, in effect, it would scrap the League of Nations in order to start again and form another. It would be putting the hands of the clock back.
>
> "He believed they would come to the conclusion that what was sound and practical had better be done through the existing machinery of the League. Germany and Russia were to be invited to that conference. He wanted both those countries, when they were ready, in the League, and if they were to be helped, he should like it to be through the existing machinery of the League."

Lord Grey praised the American Government for taking the lead against competition in armaments and told his hearers that Mr. Balfour had represented Britain "not only with great ability, but with great conviction, impressing upon everybody at Washington our sincerity and good faith." As further reported by the *Guardian*, Lord Grey explained that—

> "If the people of the world wished for peace they must regard the reduction of armaments and the control of expenditure on armaments not merely as a means of lightening the financial burden, but as a means of avoiding future war.
>
> "The Washington Conference had done something to prevent the abuse of submarines, which was good as far as it went, but he believed the only way in which the world could be sure submarines would not be abused in warfare was to have no submarines, and the only way to make sure poison gas would not be used was to have no war. Recent controversies raised by France should not be judged singly. At Versailles France thought she had got securities in the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties, but they had both disappeared. . . .
>
> "The efforts of the British and French Governments to support one set of Russians against another had been a costly failure. He should have no objection to dealing with the present Government, but he did not believe in bolstering it up by artificial finance. Russia would not be restored until Russian credit was restored, and that could only be done by the Russian Government itself.
>
> "He should like, when the Government went to the country, that it should not claim the confidence of the electorate on the ground that it had initiated a brand-new conference to cure the ills of Europe, but should say, as it truthfully could, that it had taken one of the leading parts in forming the League of Nations, and that ever since it had been strengthening and using it. There had been too much Supreme Council and too little of the League of Nations."

CHRISTIAN EXODUS FROM CILICIA

UNDER PROTECTION of the French Army, the exodus from Cilicia of 49,884 Christians, most of them Armenians, was effected without incident and with no loss of life, according to Paris dispatches, which tell us further that the French Army "confiscated many weapons and firearms from their protégés." Only 3,985 Christians remain in Cilicia, says the official French announcement, and they remain of their own free will. Had they wished to withdraw, the protection of the French was at their disposal also. These Armenians go from Cilicia into Syria, we are told, and their evacuation was carried out in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the French Government and the Turkish Nationalists, signed recently at Angora. Officials of the Near East Relief Association in New York say in a statement to the press that:

> "When the Armenians heard that French troops were to be withdrawn and the country turned over to the Turks, they immediately began evacuating towns. The Armenian no longer waits for massacre gangs to overtake him before attempting flight. He takes time by the forelock.
>
> "What has happened now is that the Armenians have crowded into other districts not under Turkish jurisdiction, and we are confronted with the problem of caring for more than 120,000 of them under these emergency conditions."

Bitter disappointment is exprest in the Armenian press of this country, and strangely erroneous lamentations about massacres that did not happen except in certain editorial minds. The Fresno *Asbarez* says:

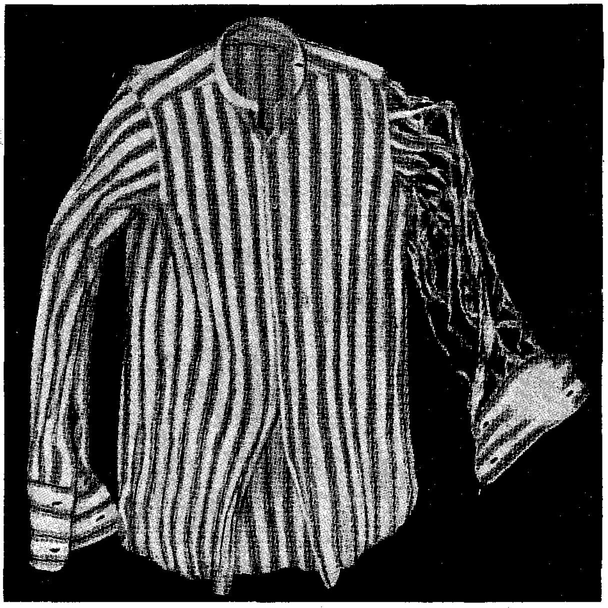
> "'Chivalrous' France, after feeding the Armenian people for years with empty words and illusionary promises, to-day turns over in cold-blooded fashion the great mass of Armenian people in Cilicia to the tender mercy of the bloody gangs of Kemal. The French Government no doubt knows better than ourselves that the paper guaranties given for the security of the minorities, bearing the signatures of the Turks are worthless. But why should it worry about the life of one or two hundred thousand Armenians and Christians, so long as it has arranged a satisfactory financial and economic bargain for itself. France is not the guilty one, but it seems the guilty ones are those who took seriously the solemn promises and commitments of the French Government, and made great physical and economic sacrifices for the victory of the arms of France and of her allies.
>
> "In the trying days of the war the Armenian people, at the special request of France, furnished thousands of volunteers who rendered inestimable services to the French in their occupation of Syria and Cilicia. In return the French Government had promised to give the Armenians in Cilicia local autonomy on broad lines. But to-day, the same France, no more in need of the assistance of the Armenians, disgracefully disregards her promises. Martyred little Armenia carried out her undertakings toward France in full, but Great France shows how much she respects her promises, by opposing through its representatives in the recent gathering of the League of Nations at Geneva the already recognized right of Armenia to a National Home, independent of Turkish suzerainty, and by entrusting the fate of the Armenians in Cilicia to the caprice of the Turkish outlaws. It seems that promises, undertakings and treaties are binding only for the weak, but they are only baits in the hands of the strong."

In like vein the New York *Gotchnag* remarks sarcastically that France is to be "congratulated for her credulity in the Turkish promises," and adds:

> "And yet until yesterday this same Christian people were defending the French cause, when the Turks with money borrowed from France were buying arms and ammunition to fight against France. The non-Turkish population of Cilicia has a right to expect that France should not deliver them to their executors, unarmed and defenseless. On the day when France asked England to evacuate her forces from Cilicia and turn over that country to her, in accordance with a former understanding, she assumed certain solemn obligations of honor which are far more important than any economic and financial considerations. It is this point which must be understood by the world."

WHY CLOTHES GIVE OUT

THE BLAME for the failure of a garment can not always be apportioned fairly. The final catastrophe is apt to take place in the laundry, but it would be unfair to charge that institution with the chief responsibility, says Floyd W. Parsons, in *Business* (Detroit). The trouble may rest largely with the maker of the cloth or with the owner himself, who has subjected the clothes to unusual wear, or to the attacks of chemicals or the onslaught of cutting instruments. Of course, washing machinery and methods, whether in a laundry or at home, are hard enough on fabrics at best. Wear and tear are unavoidable. But the way to reduce them to a minimum is to buy intelligently, use with common sense and help the vast majority in the textile industry to wipe out shady practises on the part of the few. He continues:



AFTER ONE TRIP TO THE LAUNDRY.
Find the part that was made of inferior material.

"For the blame which is laid upon the laundryman and the electric washer downstairs frequently belong on an unscrupulous mill somewhere, or upon the careless way in which cosmetics were used, or upon unintelligent buying of a shirt or a dozen towels.

"Remedying the trouble begins with the buying.

"When you pay for real silk, are you getting it? Do you know how to tell it from substitutes? Can you be sure even that the woolen goods you buy do not contain paper?

"The miscroscope goes so far toward helping you make such distinctions that it may soon become a part of every shopping housewife's kit. The microscope habit would save American households many a dollar every year. For instance, fake silk shirts under a microscope show heavy white threads of cotton as filling with only the warp threads of silk. There is no possible way to wash these shirts safely. Of course those who make and sell such shirts should correctly label the goods so that the customer will not be deceived. But, unfortunately, this is not always done.

"Imperfections in many kinds of fabrics do not show up until the pieces have reached the water. Table linen that looks all right at first glance will sometimes fail when washed, due to the use of short fibers in long floats. These long floats permit the fiber ends to be rubbed apart, eventually causing a break in the thread. The greatest wearing quality is obtained from weaving short fibers in a plain weave pattern.

"But the length of time a piece of linen may be expected to last depends on the way it is used. Dish towels, after becoming soiled, are frequently used for mopping purposes. Table napkins frequently are converted into common wiping rags. Hotel guests frequently wipe off shoes on hand towels. In all such cases the accumulated dirt can be removed only by overstrenuous washing. This cuts down the life of the article.

"The expert buyer of to-morrow can guard against dishonest fabrics. It is not uncommon for cotton and linen materials to be loaded with excess starch, or even clay. Frequently silks are weighted by using a salt of tin. When a silk fabric splits it may be due to the washing out of some of this weighting.

"In recent years the demand for a material possessing the beauty of silk, but purchasable at a popular price, has caused the rapid development of a new industry producing artificial silks. Of the two types of artificial silk, one is made from cellulose hydrate, while the other is manufactured from cellulose acetate. Cellulose silk, which does not possess real silk's strength, elasticity, or resistance to water, can be distinguished from real silk by its greater luster.

"When a small piece of real silk is burned, it smells like burning feathers, while artificial silk gives off the odor of burning wood.

"Not long ago several hundred towels, which a large company was using in its plant, began falling to pieces. The towels had been represented as made of a good quality of unbleached linen crash, but the first washing proved their undoing.

"A careful examination showed that the warp was a good, three-ply cotton thread that would stand heavy wear, but the filling of the towels was nothing more than 'cooked rope,' or paper stock.

"Recently one housewife thought she had struck a real bargain in a bath-rug of pleasing design. The rug was supposed to be a cotton and wool mixture, but it came back from its first experience in the laundry in a sad state of disintegration. Investigation revealed that altho the warp of the rug was cotton, the filling, which at first glance appeared to be composed of three-fourths cotton and one-fourth wool, was really three-fourths twisted paper and one-fourth wool. The paper was of a soft, unglazed grade, which twisted readily into an even, pliable rope, giving an effect similar to that of loosely spun cotton thread when woven into a fabric.

"Even the wool content was discovered to be in the form of loosely spun shoddy yarn, so that the whole article was of decidedly inferior quality, but made up in such a way as to deceive any one satisfied by a purely perfunctory examination.

"A great many people assert that the only way to tell whether a fabric is made of linen or cotton is to subject the goods to a searching examination under the microscope. However, various authorities have developed chemical tests to determine the nature of the fibers in different textiles.

"If the presence of cotton or linen is suspected in a wool or silk fabric, proof can be obtained by boiling a small piece of the cloth in a 5 per cent. solution of caustic soda for five minutes. At the end of this time the wool or silk will be entirely dissolved, and any cotton or linen that may be present will remain unaffected.

"If the investigator desires to remove the cotton or linen, and leave the wool or silk intact, the cloth may be saturated with a 2 per cent. solution of sulfuric acid and then dried in an oven at 100 degrees Centrigrade for an hour. This treatment chars the cotton and linen fibers so that they can be readily removed by rubbing the cloth gently between the palms of the hands. The wool or silk which resists the action of the acid remains.

"While it is easy in this way to distinguish animal from vegetable fibers, it is not so easy to distinguish between wool and silk, or between cotton and linen. In such tests the microscope method is quickest and most satisfactory.

"Much benefit surely would result from a nation-wide effort in our schools to train boys and girls to use the microscope and other tests in accurately determining the quality of fabrics."

There is a great opportunity, the writer thinks, for pure-fabric legislation which can be made constructive without being un-necessarily restrictive. But while the correct labeling of fabrics is sure to be helpful, nothing we can do will produce such benefits, or remedy the situation more quickly, than a wide campaign of education to cause people to exercise understanding rather than intuition in the purchase of textile materials. He goes on:

"It is also necessary for the layman to understand that the failure of fabrics in water is frequently due to goods being damaged through coming in contact with chemicals of various kinds which are commonly used and handled daily, without any thought of their injurious effect on textiles.

"Many toilet articles and medicines 'tender' fabrics. Manicuring preparations, foot powders, corn removers, wrinkle eradicators, fever crops, metal polishes, germicides, preservatives and gargles frequently contain corrosive components, a few drops of which will injure fabrics. Barbers use silver nitrate for an antiseptic, also alum and ferric chloride, to inhibit bleeding. The dentist employs trichloracetic acid in the treatment of pyorrhea; many other substances used in dental work are corrosive.

"The chiropodist uses corrosive acids. So does the veterinary. Farmers handle insecticides. Hotel employees use polishes for porcelain and metals. Photographers use oxalic acid and other liquids harmful to textiles, and so do most people in all professions, all the way down to the undertaker, who works with chlorides and sulphates.

"When a garment, in being laundered, gives way in only one part, this is a fairly certain indication that two pieces of cloth, one good and the other weak, were used in making the article. Such an instance is the case of a shirt which returns from the laundry intact, with the exception of one sleeve, which has been reduced to shreds. There is no method in any laundering operation where it is possible to destroy one part of a garment without doing damage to some other portion of the garment, if all the material is of the same quality. Knots, or heavy threads, which are often found in cheap fabrics, or 'seconds,' provide a starting point for serious injury to the material. Whatever the cause of a knot, it will stand out on the surface of the goods and will receive more hard usage than the threads surrounding it. Finally it is rubbed off accidentally, or picked off deliberately, and this leaves behind it a broken thread. One broken thread upsets a balance of stress in the fabric, and soon there are many broken threads, and at last a hole.

"Let no one think that laundries are always blameless when garments, linens and other articles come back damaged. Careless laundry workers sometimes put a garment of odd character, or pieces awaiting individual attention, into a corner, or to one side on the floor. Goods so handled often receive spatterings from the bleach jar, or from the washman's pail as he is transferring reagents from one place to another. These reagents, or laundry chemicals, when allowed to dry on the fabric, produce 'tender' spots, which soon become holes.

"In addition to carelessness in the washroom, articles are sometimes injured in laundering through the improper manipulation of stain removers. However, since the laundry industry established its department of research, subjected washing processes to scientific study, and commenced to search for the true facts respecting causes of complaints, many faults of laundry practises have been largely eliminated.

"It is now up to the users, owners and manufacturers of textiles to do their part in ending the destruction of articles in laundering.

The purchaser must increase his knowledge of textiles and select articles with more discriminating intelligence and handle fabrics with greater care. The great army of honest textile manufacturers must clear their ranks of the small but vicious minority who follow sharp practises and stain the good name of a great industry.

"In the meantime, a little careful thought might be given to the enactment of legislation requiring the proper labeling of certain articles and materials manufactured from textiles."

CENTURY-OLD BRICK PAVEMENTS

IN HOLLAND good brick roads over a hundred years old are common, according to a writer in *The American City* (New York) and some have even passed the double century mark. Here in the United States, we are told, we have brick pavements over a generation in service, which still continue to bear traffic economically. Carbondale, Pa., has one 32 years old; Alliance, Ohio, 31 years old; Sedalia, Mo., 29 years of age; Olean, N. Y., 25 years. The first brick pavement of record in this country was laid about 1870 at Charleston, W. Va., and lasted for many years. In those days paving brick were not manufactured, and the Charleston pavement was made of ordinary vitrified brick. The brick pavements of to-day in our country have their origin in this beginning. The writer goes on:

Courtesy of "The American City," New York.

A BRICK ROAD IN HOLLAND, IN USE OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

"The United States was not the first country in modern times to lay brick pavements, despite its brick-paving history of more than a half-century. For instance, Holland's experience with brick pavements goes back to the time of Napoleon. In Holland, as in the United States, the brick used were vitrified, as are paving brick to-day.

"Altho no scientific work deals with pavements as they were developed there, several popular authors on travel discuss these pavements in their works."

B. E. Stevenson, in his "Spell of Holland," says:

"For brick, brick, brick are everywhere—overhead and underfoot, on edge in the roadway and piled into great walls and massive towers. It would almost seem that the Dutch had dug away most of the ground beneath their feet in order to convert it into paving and building materials."

William Eliot Griffis, in "Brave Little Holland and What She Has Taught Us," writes:

"After the Romans left and the barbarians triumphed, brickmaking became one of the lost arts. In the Rhine delta, the Dutch revived the art of molding clay into oblong forms and baking them into stone. Their material lay at hand in the rich beds deposited during centuries in the sluggish river bottoms. They made brick houses, walls, pavements and road-beds.

"So hard are the Dutch bricks burned that the common name is 'Klinker.' Many of them have defied the teeth of time for ages."

To quote further from *The American City* article:

"First-hand information on how the Dutch made their paving brick, with technical data which might tell the secret of the wearing qualities of their brick pavements, has only recently been secured. William C. Koch, Vice-President and General Manager of the Twin City Brick Company, of St. Paul, passes the story along from his father, who manufactured brick in Holland many years ago.

"The paving brick with which the old roads were built was made of surface river-clay, sanded and close set in up-draft kilns with permanent side-walls and large arches underneath for the burning of peat. The brick were brought to the vitrification point in the center and heated to a degree which made them so soft that the openings between them as set were completely filled in. The brick retained their shape by mutual support, and their separation was possible only because of the sand which was used in setting them.

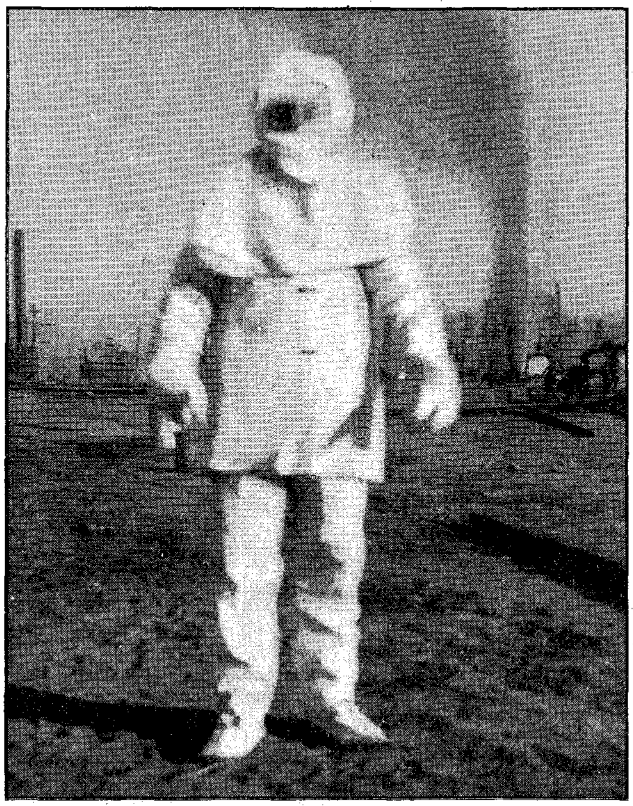
"The type of brick proved to be very good paving material, and paving was done at a very low cost, not to be compared with that of American brick-paved roads involving foundations, fillers, etc.

"In the burning there is produced about 20 to 40 per cent. of pavers, 20 to 30 per cent. of semi-vitrified clinkers, 20 per cent. face brick carefully selected as to color, and the remainder discolored hard and soft commons.

"Some of the brick roads are 200 years old. This type of road in Holland was begun in sandy-soil districts, where traffic on the natural soil was otherwise impossible. A large number of these roads built during Napoleon's time are still in existence and in good condition."

SNUFFING OUT A BURNING OIL-WELL—An unusual method was adopted recently to extinguish a burning oil-well at Long Beach, Cal., we are told by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York). The well had been cemented at a depth of 2,640 feet for about three days when an explosion took place, and the escaping gas became ignited. This is the first time in the history of California oil developments that a well had blown out after having been cemented. The writer continues:

"Attempts to smother the flame with steam and mud flow were unsuccessful, and it was then decided to make use of dynamite. Accordingly, a stand about seven feet high was incased in asbestos, and on this it was proposed to place 100 pounds of 80 per cent. gelatin dynamite, wrapt in asbestos paper. To approach sufficiently near to the well to place the stand, it was necessary for two of the men to wear asbestos suits. While these were carrying the explosive, another man was looking after possible entanglements of the exploder wires, and as soon as the stand was in place and the powder placed thereon the charge was exploded by battery. The explosion served to extinguish the flame, but did not shut off the gas flow. Additional boilers had been set up and a line of pipes was laid. Through this a stream of steam and mud was directed into the hole with the intention of filling it up and thus choking off the gas. For several hours the mixture poured into the well was shot out about as fast as it was poured in, the pressure from below producing an effect not unlike that of a geyser. It was not until three days' work with the steam and mud that sufficient stoppage was produced completely to shut off the gas. The well has probably been lost and must be redrilled."



Courtesy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal," New York.

CORRECT STYLE FOR FIGHTING OIL-FIRES.

Ford Alexander, clad in the asbestos suit which he wore while placing dynamite which extinguished the burning well.

The inventor of the electric fish-stop described in our issue of November 26 was not named in the magazine from which our article was quoted, but a later issue reaching this office says that he is Mr. H. T. Burkey, of Los Angeles.

IS POMPOSITY GOOD BUSINESS?

THE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE with which some business executives surround themselves is ridiculed by C. T. Hutchinson in the course of an article contributed to *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco). What he calls a "ridiculous amount of swank" is staged regularly, he says, not only by the large corporations but by "the little bit of organization that consists of about one and a half individuals." The executives follow the plan made famous by the ostrich. They stick their heads into the sand and hide away from those who would do business with them. It is the outer fringe of their organization only that comes into actual contact with those with whom the big company is doing business. In order to make it more imposing, new and strange titles have been invented to fit the greatness of these dignitaries. He continues:

"In the old partnerships it was quite a thing to be a member of a firm in good standing. When the corporation came we had a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer. Now the mere president is quite a distance below the actual throne. Over the president we have no less a personage than a chairman of the board of directors or, perhaps, a chairman of the executive committee. That is as far as we have been able to go to date, but there is no doubt that within the next half-century we may even have to refer to Burke's Peerage or the Almanach de Gotha to obtain suitable titles to measure up to the importance and dignity of the industrial leader of the future. The real, red-hot democrat of an American has a genuine love for titles, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, and the innumerable fraternal organizations supply that which the law of the land forbids. What is a paltry Duke or Earl compared to an Illustrious Potentate? What chance does a Baron or Count stand compared to a Grand Exalted Ruler? Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as even the humblest of supreme generalissimos, or eminent grand somethings or other, in full regalia mounted on a prancing charger in the Fourth of July parade. Even the staid and dignified Family Club of San Francisco has conferred the title of mother-in-law upon its titular head, while a fraternal organization, known as the Bundle of Sticks, has adopted the Rooseveltian appellation of the Big Stick for the highest honor within its gift.

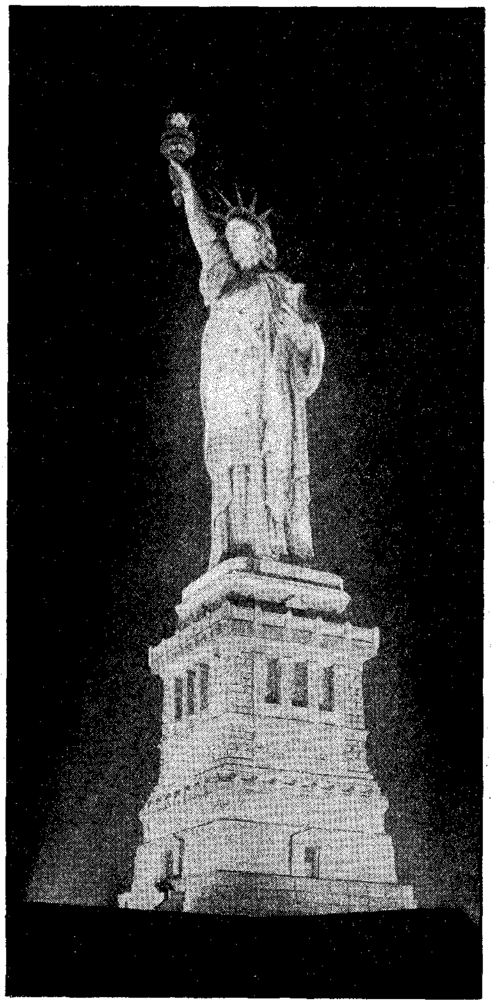
"It is an insignificant executive indeed who does not have a group of assistants in various capacities. Whereas the vice-president in the old days was supposed to be second to the president, we now have a whole flock of vice-presidents in charge of finance, sales, production, engineering, etc. Then we have assistants to the president, vice-presidents, and so on down the line. Again we have secretaries to these various scions of the industrial aristocracy, and worse yet, there is the secretary to the secretary to the president, rendering even greater the splendid isolation of the big boss himself.

"Industrial life is indeed complex; in fact, as one might say, it is becoming 'complexer and complexer.' Perhaps the strange part of it all is that those who are playing major rôles in the modern drama of business have had their sense of humor so atrophied by contact with money in large gobs that they don't know how funny the pomp and circumstance with which they surround themselves really are."

SPECIAL ▾ FRANCE ▾ SECTION

FRANCE OF FICTION AND OF FACT

EVERYBODY KNOWS FRANCE and the French. Unfortunately most people know the France of fiction and not the France of fact. Such is the complaint of various French spokesmen, who do not refer to the fiction of the novelists, but to that compound of rumor, report, hearsay, and incomplete understanding of French character and aims which "changes but does not die." Before the war, France was pictured as a gay and amusing land, whose people had made their way through a long, tumultuous history with a light heart and a quick and unerring sword—a very *D'Artagnan* of nations. Since the collapse of 1870 France has been looked upon rather as the land of the "most beautiful dresses in the world," as arbiter of the elegancies of life, and as the "pleasantest place in the world for tourists." The war disclosed the French as the grimmest of fighters, marching into the fray with no songs, either of hate or of jubilation, but with a "silent appreciation of the gravity of their task."



FRANCE'S GIFT TO AMERICA.

The statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" was the gift of France to the United States to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. It is the work of a French sculptor, the late Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, and stands on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor. The cost of erection was met by contributions from the American people collected through the efforts of the New York *World.*

To-day France is described by many as the "principal obstacle" to the settlement of Europe, without which the peace of 1919 remains what the Germans call it, "the peace of the whirlwind." Ever since the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine, German publicists and German cartoonists have worked overtime to impress upon the mind of the world that France is "the militaristic nation that Germany once was." It happens that just when suspicion and rumor about France become rife in the press of other countries than Germany, America is looked to by stricken Europe as her financial and economic hope. All conferences projected for the salvation of the Old World carry the pregnant proviso: "If America can be induced to join, otherwise——." America is yearned for now, say some newspapers, to wage a successful peace as from 1914 onward she was desired to help in waging a successful war. At the moment, therefore, when France is accused of being the chief impediment to this peace, it is vital that Americans should know the France of fact and not of fiction.

Properly to know France of to-day and to-morrow, we must remember that with the establishment of the Third French Republic, a little more than fifty years ago, France entered upon a new era. Her defeat in the Franco-Prussian War left her humiliated in the dust. What France has been in the past half century and what she is to-day, emerging partly devastated physically, and crippled financially, from the war in which she was one of the victors, will be found in the following pages as presented by eminent authorities, American, British and French. American readers may thus form a just and adequate opinion of France and the French.

Parenthetically it may be stated that the Gallic Cock on this week's issue is one of the national emblems of France, as we learn from the Larousse Dictionary. It ornamented the flags of France during the first revolution, we are told by this authority, "disappeared under the Empire, reappeared in 1830, when it supplanted the *fleur de lis* as national emblem, and was suppress anew by Napoleon III." During the war this emblem again came into vogue, especially on loan posters. It is traced back to the days of the Roman Empire, when France was known as Gaul, or in Latin, *Gallia.* A native of Gaul was called *Gallus*, which is also the Latin word for *cock.*

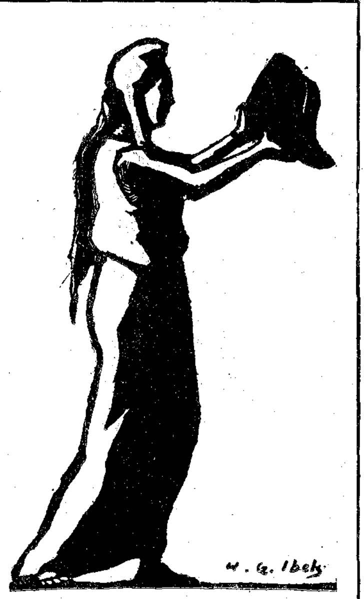
A great mystery began to grow up about France shortly after the Washington Conference got under way, the press observe, with the result that despite the fervid receptions accorded to Marshal Foch in his tour throughout the United States, a certain coldness and mistrust became observable whenever France fell under discussion. Mr. Briand's speech before the Conference electrified his hearers and gave the Washington correspondents material for colorful writing, but the argument and substance of his speech cast a still heavier cloud on France, we are told. Certain British newspapers lamented that Mr. Briand should have committed so deplorable an error as to show up the poisonous feuds of Europe just at the time America was being persuaded into a less insular attitude toward the Old World. The charge of the bitterest critics of France among the British is that France has suffered a relapse of "hereditary militarism" and that she is meditating the domination of Europe. She must be "taught a lesson," they say, and the world at large "must banish the illusion that France is a generous, open-hearted nation."

The French retort is the following:

> "Because we insist on receiving the reparations that are due to us, we are denounced as militarists. A nation that is not burdened with over-population has no need of added territory, and consequently does not dream of becoming militaristic or imperialistic. If you would know the difference between imperialism and republicanism, draw a parallel between Germany and France since 1870."

FIFTY YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

A BLIND, AIMLESS LOVE of change, a mere insatiable restlessness, incapable of content, are the characteristics mistakenly imputed to France by many observers who fail to discover progress in her history and see only a barren oft-repeated alternation of despotism and license. Their impressions are inconsistent with obvious facts, according to Robert Mackenzie ("The 19th Century: A History"; Thomas Nelson and Sons), who concedes that France "has not always followed liberty with wisdom or with moderation," but declares she "has pursued it tenaciously under unprecedented difficulties." If she has been led aside from the pursuit, she has not failed to return to it when the circumstances which tempted her deviation passed away. Nor are the other nations of Europe "guiltless regarding the aberrations which darken her record," it is pointed out, for at the opening of her revolution, the time seemed to have come for the emancipation of Europe from the political and ecclesiastical systems of the Middle Ages—now grown obsolete and injurious. France pointed the way to the great deliverance, "but the nations were unprepared to follow, and their hostility provoked the excesses by which the hopes of mankind were for the time frustrated." Long after, with the downfall of the Second Empire, the Provisional Government of the Third French Republic was established, and France got under way on an uninterrupted course of republican government.



NAPOLEON'S HAT.
"Admire the man who wore it, but don't imitate him!"
—*La Victoire* (Paris).

When the disaster of Sedan in 1870 befell France, and the Emperor Napoleon III was taken prisoner, the Provisional Government rose intrepid in the dark night of chaos. The terms exacted by the German conquerors "express with terrible altho not unreasonable severity the wo which waits upon the vanquished," writes this historian, as he reminds us that Germany took Alsace and Lorraine and demanded an indemnity of two hundred million pounds. A German army was to remain on French territory, upheld at French expense, till this huge claim was fully met, and we read:

> "The entire cost of the war to France, apart from destruction of property and injury to commerce, was three hundred and seventy million pounds. It seemed to many observers that France was hopelessly ruined, and it is probable the victors themselves intended that the enormous burden which they imposed should break the power of France to become again dangerous to her neighbors. But once more the ability of France to recover from pecuniary disaster was an astonishment to the world. M. Thiers was now President of the Republic. He was able to discharge in full the claims of Germany, and terminate the occupation within the period fixt for that purpose by the treaty.
>
> "The sight of an empty throne naturally quickened the mischievous activities of those who claimed a right to occupy it. The adherents of each of the pretenders deemed that the hour of success was near, and busied themselves with vain intrigues. For a time it might be feared that a reaction in favor of some one of the rejected houses had set in. But the reaction was only apparent. M. Thiers, who resigned the presidency in May, 1873, was succeeded by Marshal MacMahon, who claimed to be "an honest man and a soldier," and who proved no more successful in political than he had been in military life. Guided by the legitimist and priestly factions, he seemed ready to defy the wishes of the people, betray the Republic, and force a new revolution. The French people, confident in the strength of the republican cause, exercised a calm forbearance which even their friends scarcely ventured to expect. The elections gave forth a voice so decisive that the marshal submitted to the popular will and ultimately resigned, yielding his authority to M. Grévy, who was succeeded by M. Sadi-Carnot."

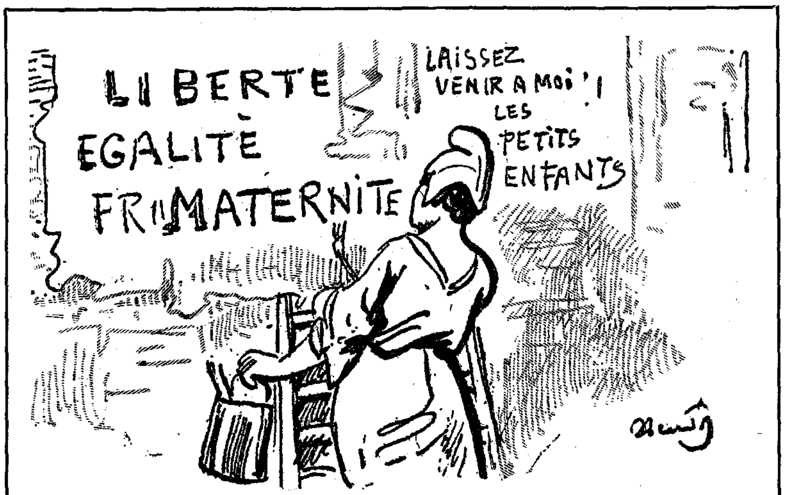
The Third Republic of "immortal France" was born in disaster and cradled amid misfortune and defeat, said the London *Daily Telegraph* on the fiftieth anniversary of that September evening in 1870 when the Provisional Government entered office. The Second Napoleonic Empire had collapsed in ruinous failure, the Emperor was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and with him had surrendered the flower of the French Army, the splendid force of first-line troops, which had been outflanked, outmaneuvered, and driven into the net at Sedan. This London daily proceeds:

> "The Sedan capitulation was followed by the catastrophe to Bazaine's army at Metz, the swift Prussian advance on Paris, the siege and fall of the capital, the campaigns in the West and South, hopeless despite the genius of Gambetta and the generalship of Chanzy, the nightmare Communist revolution which suddenly flamed out in the streets of Paris, the submission to the harsh terms imposed by an inexorable foe. France was in eclipse, and as the mail-clad conquerors swaggered back across the Rhine with their booty, they thought the shadow would lie forever upon the sunny land. At least the soldiers, Moltke and Roon, thought so, tho not, perhaps, Bismarck, who knew his history too well to believe that the soul of France could be held in bondage. That 'pard-like spirit, beautiful and swift,' can not be quenched by adversity, or tamed by conquest. Time and again the earth of France has shaken under the march of the invader; alien hosts have trampled upon her fields; victorious legions have camped in her cities, from the days of Attila the Hun to those of the first and second William of Hohenzollern. The conquerors come and go and reap their triumphs, and leave France sorrowful and vanquished. But always she rises from the ashes of humiliation, defiant, and goes back to her old station in the vanward of Western civilization. She may be overthrown, but she can not be crusht; war, invasion, revolution pass over her, and can not take from her the illuminating intelligence, the undaunted courage, and the tireless industry of her people, which are Nature's precious gifts to her as much as her genial climate and her kindly soil. So endowed, and with her matchless geographical situation, France can not fail to be a great nation. She must always hold a commanding position in the councils of Europe and of the world beyond. It is contrary to her 'manifest destiny' that she should become and remain insignificant and unimportant."

Against this destiny the Germans had fought, and fought in vain, the *Daily Telegraph* goes on to say, and they themselves "a great people also, capable and vigorous, have chafed at the success and the reputation of their brilliant neighbors, often in the past exhibited at their expense." The Germans saw with chagrin that even after being laid low by the arms of Germany and her allies, France still held her place in the estimation of mankind, "a place her rival could never gain," and we read:

> "To rob France of that inheritance, to supersede her as the arbiter of Europe, was one main purpose of the Prussian statesmen and strategists in the Bismarckian era. The concentration of the Germanic 'tribes' under the Brandenburg monarchy, the construction of its mighty military engine, and the wars in which it was employed and tested, all had this end in view. For this ultimate object Prussia seized the Danish provinces and reduced Austria to subservience. In 1870 it seemed that the goal had been reached. France was assailed, humbled, compelled to sue for peace, and her rival was recognized as the mightiest armed power of the Continent. It was the misfortune of Germany and the world that the victors of the short campaign of half a century ago did not appreciate the limits of their success. Misled by their belief in material greatness, by their worship of mere size and numbers, they held that France was not merely defeated, but extinguished. With her smaller population, her more limited

resources, her less imposing military establishment, she must necessarily fall out of the first rank. How could she hold her own in the competition of the real world-powers? The British Empire, the United States, Russia, perhaps: these vast aggregates, with their immense territories, and their inhabitants overtopping the hundred million level, appealed to the megalomaniac Prussian imagination. But France, stationary, limited, impoverished by the war indemnity, had no right to enter the lists. She must resign herself to keeping company with the minor states, and expect to be passed presently by Spain, or possibly by Sweden. The war-lords of 1871 laid the flattering unction to their souls, and complacently affected to regard France as a somewhat effete country, which had outlived its vivid youth. It might, no doubt, continue to produce novelists, dramatists, artists, and admirable millinery, and Paris would always be an agreeable resort for the pleasure-seeking tourist. But of the solid achievements of a practical age, such as money-making or war-making on the largest scale, France would be incapable. Germany could pursue her own triumphant path to wealth and empire without taking account of her overthrown and enfeebled rival."



AN APPEAL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"'Liberty, Equality, Maternity,' should be our new watchword in view of the comparative French and German birth records. 'Suffer the little children to come unto me.'"

—*La Democratie Nouvelle* (Paris).

Events strangely upset this calculation, we are reminded further, for France recovered from her reverses with amazing rapidity, "paid the German milliards without haggling r delay, to the last centime, and became more prosperous than ever, with a prosperity built on sounder foundations than the inflated financing and yeasty commercialism of Berlin and Hamburg." France had lost two provinces, but she set to work to build up new dominions in Africa, and in a few years had again become "the second colonial empire of the world." Meanwhile, this informant points out—

"She was still the second military Power, and in its personnel, organization, and scientific leadership, if not in actual numbers, her army had no superior. The Germans watched this progress with a mixture of incredulity and apprehension. They were alarmed at the development of France, tho they did not wholly believe in it. Jealousy was mingled with contempt; they felt that this growth must be checked, and that they could check , if they put forth their strength; they thought that in another ranco-German conflict the French would go down more easily han in 1870. So it was that the second stroke at France, several times averted by French concessions or the intervention of other Powers, was at length delivered six years ago. It was meant to be conclusive; France, on this occasion, was to have been smitten beyond recovery, mutilated, despoiled and manacled. nd on November 11 the French will be celebrating their deliverance, after sufferings and toils unspeakable, from that murderous attempt. It is the assailants who have reaped confusion, division and humiliation. France, sorely wounded and heavily stricken as she has been, still stands erect, strong, elf-reliant and valorous, once again the foremost and the most powerful state of the European Continent, with two millions of her former citizens restored to her, and Belgium linked closely to her side. We in England rejoice whole-heartedly in her renascence. Often in the past our interests have clashed with those of France, but we never tried, or wished, to destroy her. We have always known that France was an indispensable element in the life of Europe; if there had been no France, it would have been necessary to create her."

Various writers recall that the republicans in France started with a very inauspicious outlook, for they stood before the public as political visionaries, according to J. C. Bracq ("France Under the Republic"; Scribner's) whose principles seemed particularly fanciful to those who posed as practical men. Yet the Constitution of the Republic, tho not "a high-sounding decalog like most of its predecessors," has suffered such slight changes since its adoption that this writer offers the fact in proof of the wisdom of those who framed it. High above all consideration in favor of the Republic, this writer points to the idea of liberty for all free citizens, which was opposed at every step by the Empire, and has been continuously hammered into the law of the land since the Republic, and he adds:

"It may be asserted that as a whole the republicans, in the midst of men systematically opposed to their ideals, have endeavored to secure for the greatest possible number of citizens a maximum of liberty and justice. In so doing conflicts have come. No live nation can advance without them, but in the struggles for better things these conflicts have scarcely interfered with good civil service and progressive life. Mr. Bodley, an English gentleman, ever unfriendly to the Republic, was obliged to recognize its good government. 'I would be perplexed,' he says in his volume 'France,' 'to mention three nations which on the whole are better governed than France.' . . .

"The high achievement of the Republic is that in the great, grinding political machinery of France, man counts for more than at any other period of her history."

As to the conflicts between Germany and France, the New York *Tribune* recalled less than eighteen months after the Armistice that whenever the Germans were successful they "celebrated with unspeakable atrocities" and "whenever they were beaten, they swore they would never do it again." In 1914, they invaded France and were beaten, and "now they swear they will never do it again," but citing statistics from the Paris *Matin* this New York newspaper calls attention to Germany's long record of invasion as follows:

"One hundred years before Christ 300,000 Germans invaded France, murdering, burning, pillaging as they went. At Aix-en-Provence they were stopt and defeated. They sued for peace and swore they would never do it again. Sixty years afterward 240,000 Germans invaded the Jura districts of France. Six years later 400,000 Germans invaded the territory between the Meuse and the Oise. They were beaten. They swore they would never do it again.

"Sixty years before Christ the Germans invaded the left bank of the Rhine. Two hundred and thirty years after Christ the Germans invaded France. They were beaten. They swore they would never do it again. Twenty years later another invasion, another defeat, another solemn pledge, 'never again.' In 274 A. D. the Rhone basin was invaded by the Germans; in 275 northeastern France. In 301 Langres was pillaged. The invaders were beaten, and they swore 'never again.' In 351 they reconquered the left bank of the Rhine. In 354 they devastated Lyons, in 360 Besancon. In 364 they invaded and plundered Belgium.

"Here is the chronology of the subsequent invasions: 372, 382, 400, 410, 413, 800, 858, 978, 1124, 1214, 1513, 1521, 1523, 1536, 1544, 1552, 1555, 1567, 1569, 1576, 1587, 1636, 1674, 1675, 1707, 1708, 1744, 1792, 1793, 1814, 1815, 1870, 1914. Thirty-three invasions in a little over fifteen hundred years, an average of one invasion every fifty years."

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MARKET AND MOSQUE AT TUNIS, SEAPORT CAPITAL OF THE TUNIS PROTECTORATE.

East and west of Algeria, the beginning of the French African domain, are the two protectorates of Tunis and Morocco, the former embracing 50,000 square miles of territory, and a population of nearly 2,000,000; and the latter covering 220,000 square miles, with 5,400,000 inhabitants.

FRANCE'S FAR-FLUNG COLONIAL DOMAIN

BY A SLIGHT STRETCH of the imagination, involving no greater exaggeration than Colonel Repington's characterization to General Foch of Joan of Arc as the founder of the British Empire, one may suggest that it was the American, Decatur, who laid the foundations of the modern French Colonial domain. With the end of the Napoleonic Wars, the colonial possessions of France amounted to little or nothing. The Dey of Algiers, contemptuous of Europe, was playing the part of a piratical lord in the southern Mediterranean. Every reader of our history knows it was Decatur who administered the first rebuke when, on June 20, 1815, with a small United States squadron, he defeated an Algerine squadron off Cartagena, compelling the Dey Ali to acknowledge the inviolability of the United States flag. Turning now to French history, we find that Ali's successor, the Dey Hussein, still fuming at Christian insolence, brought on the quarrel with France that made eventually a French province of Algeria. In 1817 he struck the French consul because the King of France had failed to answer a letter. French military expeditions, at first punitive, soon assumed the greater task of acquisition and assimilation, which led eventually to the present French African domain, which exceeds the British African Empire by a million square miles and has a population of nearly 40,000,000.

From 1830, when the real business of general acquisition began, till 1847, we find there was steady strife, involving large armies and calling for the skill of the best French generals. The French Army is rich in legends of those years of Algerian conquest. One famous story was recalled by the death, during the early months of the World War, of a very old man. In youth he had been a bugler in the Army of Algeria, where he was taken prisoner by the Arabs in a battle in which the fortunes of the day were swaying to and fro. The Arab chief, who was his captor, ordered him, under penalty of terrible torture, to sound the call for a French retreat. Pretending to comply, he sounded the charge, and the French, surging forward, broke and shattered the Arab line. Gradually the Arabs were brought to accept the French occupation, and those who still resisted were thrust farther southward toward the desert. The Foreign Legion, first designed for purely African service, came into existence. Of its life Ouida wrote vividly in her familiar "Under Two Flags." From time to time there were insurrections, stirred up by the Marabouts, but they diminished in strength and frequency. The last serious revolt was in 1871, when the natives thought that the great chance had come with the withdrawal of French troops on account of the Franco-Prussian War. It was quickly suppress, and under the Third Republic Algeria rose to a high degree of prosperity. The natives, having become thoroughly reconciled to the benevolent French domination, showed their loyalty by the vast number of soldiers that crossed the Mediterranean to augment the Allied armies on the Western front.

That, in a nutshell, is the history of France's African Empire, or, more properly, as it involves the colonies of a republic, the French African domain. Roughly speaking, it is, as has been said, a domain of some forty million of human beings. The actual figures, according to the latest available reports, are 37,777,075. The accompanying map on pages 28 and 29 indicate, more vividly than any text, its magnificent sweep, monopolizing almost all of the western half of the continent and reaching down into the Indian Ocean to grasp the Island of Madagascar, Madagascar's near outpost, Reunion, and those far-flung sentinels of the Antarctic, the Islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Kerguelen.

Chronologically, Senegal, Madagascar and Reunion must be first considered in speaking of the French African domain They were won by the French venturers of the seventeenth century; Senegal became French in 1637 and Madagascar in 1643 But those early occupations were neither adequate nor permanent Senegal had to be conquered anew in 1889 and Madagascar in 1896. The latter expedition involved a gallant but then comparatively inconspicuous officer by the name of Joseph Joffre.

Naturally Algeria is closest of all the colonies to the French heart, and it is to Algeria that France points as an example of her ability of benevolent assimilation, and wise and equitable administration. To-day, as the reference books tell us, it extends 550 miles from east to west, and runs inland from 320 to 380 miles. It is divided into the Northern Territory, or Algeria proper and the Southern Territory. The Colony of Northern Algeria possesses an area of 261,500 square miles, and a population of more than five million, of which about 80 per cent. is indigenous. To settle disputes that may arise between natives and Europeans or the Government, there are the so-called "Bureaux-Arabes," which also supervise native religious affairs. The Mussulmans have their own schools for secondary education.

Algeria is only the beginning of the French African domain. To east and west, respectively, are the two protectorates of Tunis and Morocco, the former embracing 50,000 square miles of territory and a population of nearly two million, and the latter covering 220,000 square miles with 5,400,000 inhabitants. Morocco was practically the last stronghold in North Africa of the Moorish power that once threatened to overrun Western Europe. It was only yesterday that the Sheerefian Empire held sway, that the consulates of Europe were concentrated at Tangier, within protecting warship range, and that Raisuli kidnaped Perdicaris. To-day the protectorate, established in 1912, is bearing fruit.

Sweeping across North Africa to the Atlantic Ocean, the French African domain turns south. Behind a strip of Spanish territory is Mauretania, with 245,000 square miles, incidentally some 30,000 square miles more than France in Europe, even with Alsace and Lorraine restored, and a population of 600,000. Look at the accompanying map. With the exception of that Spanish strip, and Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ashanti and Nigeria, it is all the blue that indicates French possession to the south of the Equator, and inland almost to the sources of the Nile. There is Senegal, with 74,000 square miles and a million and a quarter population. There is French Sudan, with 617,600 square miles and two and a quarter million population. There is Upper Volta, 154,400 square miles, and 3,000,000 population. There is French Guinea, 95,218 square miles and almost nineteen hundred thousand inhabitants. There is the Ivory Coast, with 121,976 square miles and 1,407,030 population. There is Dahomey, with 21,893 square miles and half a million inhabitants. There is that vast region of fever heat known as French Equatorial Africa, with its more than a million square miles and its almost nine million of people. Then to the eastward French Somaliland, with its 5,790 square miles and two hundred thousand and odd inhabitants, and the Island of Madagascar, larger than France herself, and containing a population of more than three and a half millions.

The familiar saying that the sun never sets upon the British Empire has always sounded impressive, but when analyzed, does not, in itself, mean so very much. To say that does not mean in the least to question the greatness of that Empire. But to glance across the world from longitude to longitude is to realize that that "place in the sun" is not exclusively British. As a matter of fact there are but few hours of the day when some part of the French colonial domain is not in the full glare of sunlight. Moving eastward from Ubangi-Shari in French Equatorial Africa it is no great distance in sheer longitude to Syria, over which a French mandate was established in 1920, and, practically on the same imaginary arc extending from pole to pole, French Somaliland and Madagascar. A little farther eastward, and, to the extreme south, are these little islands of Amsterdam, St. Paul and Kerguelen, lying between the Indian and Antarctic Oceans; while to the north of the Equator are the five colonies that compose French India, covering 196 square miles and containing 263,868 people.

Thence, to be whisked on to French Indo-China would mean merely the setting ahead of the watch for an hour or so. The colonies of French India date from 1814-1815. The years of acquisition of the various parts of French Indo-China were Cochin-China (colony) 1861; Annam (protectorate) 1884; Cambodia (protectorate) 1862; Tonking (protectorate) 1892; and Laos (protectorate) 1892. This French Indo-China is another part of the French colonial domain that is larger than France herself, and 261,500 square miles it covers, with a population of 18,515,375, a little less than one-half the population of France in Europe.

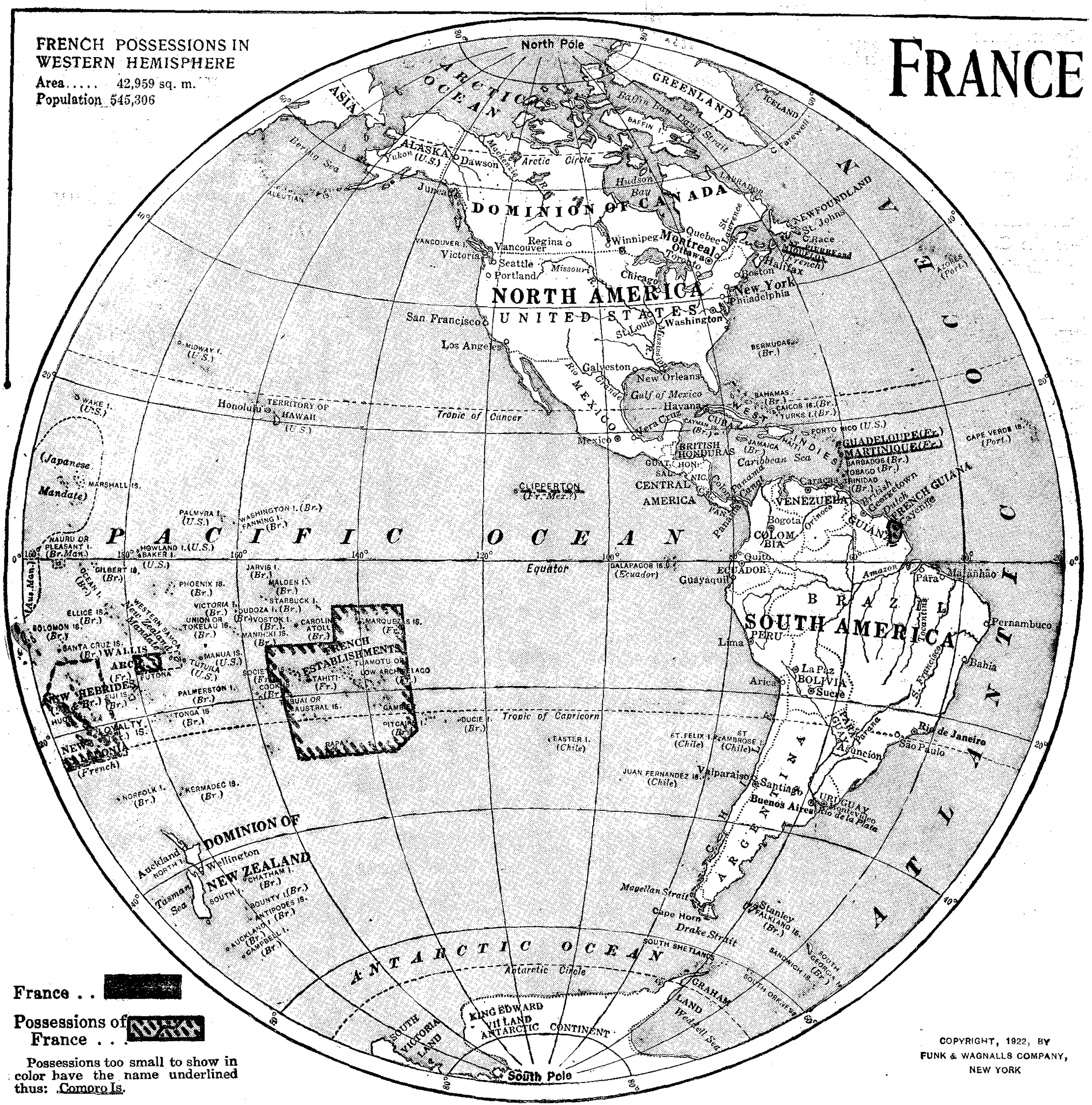
French Indo-China is practically the whole of the old Annamite Empire, together with the leased Chinese territory of Kwang-chow-wan, which is situated on the east side of the Leichow peninsula in the province of Kwang-tung. The Annamese are industrious and clever craftsmen, and the French have found them apt workmen in the various manufactures which they have introduced. The native manufacturing industries are chiefly weaving, mat-making, pottery, paper-making, wood-carving, incrustation of woodwork, and the making of furniture. The French have introduced a number of modern manufactures, and have set up well appointed factories. The Emperor of Annam is a picturesque personage. In theory he is the ruler of the country. The virtual ruler is the representative of France, the Resident Superior, who is stationed at Hue, the capital city of Annam, with 60,000 inhabitants. He presides over the council which decides important matters of taxation or policy. The governors of the various provinces take their orders from the Emperor, but they are always under the eye of the French Resident. Native officials are appointed by the court, but the Resident has the power of annulment.

Approximately, longitude 110° is the eastern limit of French Indo-China. There is a jump of some forty-odd degrees and then begin the French Pacific possessions, which include New Caledonia and dependencies, and the French settlements in Oceania, amounting in all to between eight and nine thousand square miles. France entered the Pacific as a possessor with the establishment of her protectorate in 1842 over Tahiti and the Society Islands, over the Marquesas, and over a number of smaller groups in the southeast of Oceania. The Gambier group was placed under the same protectorate in 1844; and in 1853 France took possession of New Caledonia, her largest and now her most populous possession in the Pacific.

Passing from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the French possessions in the latter ocean include St. Pierre and Miquelon to the north and Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana to the south. The colony of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon is all that remains of what was once the mighty French North-American Empire.

Guadeloupe first became a French possession in 1634, but Columbus had discovered it as early as 1493. With its dependencies the colony covers 688 square miles and has a population, according to latest available figures, of 212,430. The nearby Martinique would probably have surpast Guadeloupe in population had it not been for the great eruption of Mt. Pelée in 1902, which destroyed the town of St. Pierre, formerly the chief commercial center of the island. In 1901 the population was 203,781, and by 1905 this had been reduced to 182,024. The capital of the island is Fort de France, on the west-coast bay of the same name, with a fine harbor defended by three forts, and a population of 18,000. Of both Guadeloupe and Martinique sugar is the staple product. Other crops common to both are coffee, cocoa, tobacco and cotton. French Guiana, with an area of 32,000 square miles and a population of about 50,000, completes the French possessions in America, which are insignificant compared to the vast possessions in Africa and Asia. The France that is France in Europe could be placed twenty-four times in the French Colonial Domain, and then there would be plenty of room to spare.

FRANCE


North Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
GREENLAND
ICELAND
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
BAFFIN I.
Bering Sea
ALEUTIAN
ALASKA (U.S.)
Yukon
Dawson
Arctic Circle
Hudson Bay
LABRADOR
Juneau
DOMINION OF CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. Johns
C. Race
ST. PIERRE and MIQUELON (French)
Halifax
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Toronto
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
Washington
Regina
Winnipeg
VANCOUVER I.
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Portland
Missouri
Chicago
St. Louis
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Galveston
New Orleans
Gulf of Mexico
MEXICO
Rio Grande
Havana
Vera Cruz
Mexico
CUBA
WEST INDIES
BAHAMAS (Br.)
CAICOS IS. (Br.)
TURKS I. (Br.)
PORTO RICO (U.S.)
JAMAICA (Br.)
Caribbean Sea
GUADELOUPE (Fr.)
MARTINIQUE (Fr.)
BARBADOS (Br.)
TOBAGO (Br.)
TRINIDAD (Br.)
BRITISH HONDURAS
GUAT.
HON.
SAL.
NIC.
Costa Rica
Panama
CENTRAL AMERICA
Caracas
VENEZUELA
British Dutch FRENCH GUIANA
Georgetown
Cayenne
Bogota
COLOMBIA
Quito
ECUADOR
Guayaquil
Lima
PERU
Amazon
Para
Maranhao
BRAZIL
SOUTH AMERICA
Pernambuco
Bahia
Tocantins
S. Francisco
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Sucre
Arica
PARAGUAY
Parana
Asuncion
Rio de Janeiro
Sao Paulo
CHILE
ARGENTINA
Santiago
Valparaiso
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Rio de la Plata
Magellan Strait
Cape Horn
Drake Strait
Stanley
FALKLAND IS. (Br.)
SOUTH GEORGIA (Br.)
SANDWICH IS.
SOUTH SHETLANDS
SOUTH ORKNEYS
GRAHAM LAND
Weddell Sea
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
KING EDWARD VII LAND
SOUTH VICTORIA LAND
South Pole
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BERMUDAS (Br.)
AZORES (Port.)
CAPE VERDE IS. (Port.)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
MIDWAY I. (U.S.)
WAKE I. (U.S.)
Honolulu
TERRITORY OF HAWAII (U.S.)
(Japanese Mandate)
MARSHALL IS.
CLIPPERTON (Fr.-Mex.)
GALAPAGOS IS. (Ecuador)
PALMYRA I. (U.S.)
WASHINGTON I. (Br.)
FANNING I. (Br.)
NAURU OR PLEASANT I. (Br. Man.)
HOWLAND I. (U.S.)
BAKER I.
GILBERT IS. (Br.)
JARVIS I. (Br.)
MALDEN I. (Br.)
STARBUCK I.
PHOENIX IS. (Br.)
OCEAN I. (Br.)
ELLICE IS. (Br.)
SOLOMON IS. (Br.)
VICTORIA I. (Br.)
UNION OR TOKELAU IS. (Br.)
DUDOZA I. (Br.)
VOSTOK I. (Br.)
CAROLINE ATOLL (Br.)
MANIHIKI IS. (Br.)
MARQUESAS IS. (Fr.)
FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS
TUAMOTU OR LOW ARCHIPELAGO (Fr.)
SOCIETY IS. (Fr.)
TAHITI (Fr.)
COOK IS. (Br.)
TUBUAI OR AUSTRAL IS.
GAMBIER IS.
PITCAIRN I. (Br.)
RAPA
DUCIE I. (Br.)
EASTER I. (Chile)
ST. FELIX I. (Chile)
ST. AMBROSE I. (Chile)
JUAN FERNANDEZ IS. (Chile)
WESTERN SAMOA (New Zealand Mandate)
MANUA IS.
TUTUILA (U.S.)
SANTA CRUZ IS. (Br.)
WALLIS (Fr.)
FUTUNA
NEW HEBRIDES (Fr.-Br.)
FIJI IS. (Br.)
PALMERSTON I. (Br.)
TONGA IS. (Br.)
LOYALTY IS.
NEW CALEDONIA (French)
NORFOLK I. (Br.)
KERMADEC IS. (Br.)
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND
Auckland
NORTH I.
Wellington
SOUTH I.
Tasman Sea
CHATHAM I. (Br.)
BOUNTY I. (Br.)
ANTIPODES IS. (Br.)
AUCKLAND I. (Br.)
CAMPBELL I. (Br.)
(Aus. Man.)
20°
40°
60°
80°
140°
160°
180°
120°
100°
0°

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Area..... 42,959 sq. m.
Population 545,306

France . . ▇

Possessions of France . . ▨

Possessions too small to show in color have the name underlined thus: Comoro Is.

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FRANCE AND ITS POSSESSIONS

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
France, before the War (Republic)		207,054	39,601,509
Alsace-Lorraine	1919	5,605	1,874,014
TOTAL IN FRANCE		212,659	41,475,523
Sarre Basin, territory under League of Nations, coal mines ceded to France, 1919		751	657,870
Andorra, republic (Joint suzerainty of France and Spain		191	5,231
TOTAL IN EUROPE		213,601	42,138,624

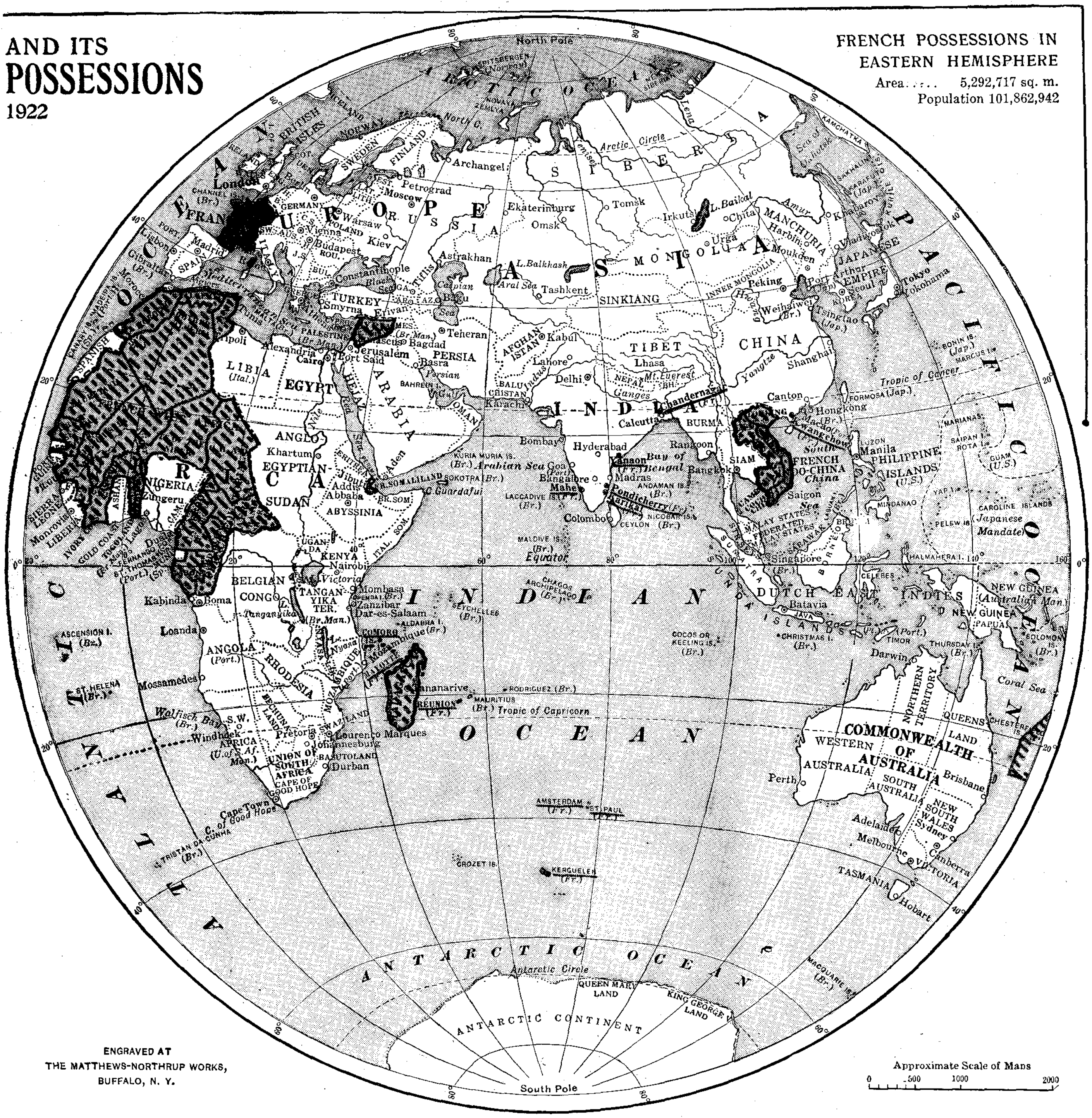
COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
French India (5 Colonies)			
Chandernagar, Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry, Yanaon, Chief towns of Colonies	1814-1815	196	263,868
French Indo-China	1861-1892	261,500	18,515,375
Cochin-China (Colony)	1861	20,000	3,452,248
Annam (Protectorate)	1884	52,100	5,952,000
Cambodia (Protectorate)	1862	45,000	2,000,000
Tonking (Protectorate)	1884	46,400	6,470,250
Laos (Protectorate)	1892	98,000	640,877
Syria (Mandate)	1920	60,000	3,000,000
Kwangchow (Leased from China)	1898	190	168,000
TOTAL IN ASIA		321,886	21,947,243

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA

	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Algeria, Northern (Colony)	1830-1902	222,580	5,069,522
Algeria, Southern (Colony)		1,170,000	494,306
Tunis, (Protectorate)	1881	50,000	1,940,000
Morocco (Protectorate)	1912	220,540	5,400,000
Senegal (Colony)	1637-1889	74,112	1,204,113
French Sudan (Colony by decree in 1920)	1893	617,600	2,200,975
Upper Volta (Colony by decree in 1919)	1893	154,400	3,000,100
Guinea, French (Colony)	1843	95,218	1,851,200
Ivory Coast (Colony)	1843	121,976	1,407,030


North Pole
South Pole
A R C T I C O C E A N
E U R O P E
A S I A
A F R I C A
I N D I A N O C E A N
P A C I F I C O C E A N
A T L A N T I C
A N T A R C T I C O C E A N
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
Antarctic Circle
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
SIBERIA
MONGOLIA
CHINA
TIBET
INDIA
ARABIA
PERSIA
SIKINANG
MANCHURIA
JAPANESE EMPIRE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
DUTCH EAST INDIES
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
MADAGASCAR
RÉUNION (Fr.)
KERGUELEN (Fr.)
AMSTERDAM I. (Fr.)
ST. PAUL (Fr.)
Pondicherry (Fr.)
Karikal
Mahe
Yanaon
Chandernagor (Fr.)
Approximate Scale of Maps
0 500 1000 2000

AND ITS POSSESSIONS 1922

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN EASTERN HEMISPHERE
Area. . . . 5,292,717 sq. m.
Population 101,862,942

ENGRAVED AT
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

AFRICA—Con.	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Dahomey (Colony)	1893	42,460	860,590
Togoland (Mandate) part of Dahomey	1919	21,893	500,000
Somaliland, French (Colony)	1864	5,790	206,000
Madagascar	1643.1896	228,000	3,545,575
Réunion Is. (Colony)	1643	970	173,822
Mayotte and Comoro Is., combined (Colony by decree in 1914)	1843	790	97,617
Mauritania (Colony by decree 1920)	1893	344,967	256,000
Territory of the Niger (Colony, decree 1920)	1912	347,400	700,225
French Equatorial Africa	1841-1911	1,037,131	8,870,000
Gabon (Colony)		105,906	1,300,000
Middle Congo (Colony)		92,640	1,390,000
Ubangi-Shari (Colony)		190,491	1,590,000
Chad (Colony by decree in 1920)		481,728	2,090,000
Cameroons (Mandate)	1919	166,366	2.500,000
TOTAL IN AFRICA		4,755,827	37,777,075

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA			
St. Pierre and Miquelon (French Adm.)	1635	93	4,652
Guadeloupe and Dependencies (Colony)	1634	688	212,430
Martinique (Colony)	1635	385	193,087
Guiana, French (Colony)	1626	32,000	49,000
TOTAL IN AMERICA		33,166	459,169

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN OCEANIA	Year of Acquisition*	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
New Caledonia and Dependencies (Colony)	1854-1887	8,548	57,208
French Establishments in Oceania (Colony by decree in 1903) Society Is. Marquezas Is., Tuamotu Group, Gambier, Tubuai and Rapa Is.	1841-1881	1,245	28,929
TOTAL IN OCEANIA		9,793	86,137

New Hebrides (French and British Joint Administration)

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN			
Kerguelen Island (desolate)	1893	1,400	0
St. Paul and Amsterdam Is. (desolate)	1892	3	0
TOTAL IN INDIAN OCEAN		1,403	0

GRAND TOTAL FOR FRANCE AND ITS POSSESSIONS		5,335,676	102,408,248

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* Acquisition sometimes extended through several years. The year of formation of a Colony should not be confused with the year of acquisition. Several new Colonies have been established by decrees since the war. In these cases the year of the decree is given in parenthesis.

WHAT FRANCE DID IN THE WAR

FRANCE WON HER FIRST VICTORY in the World War on German soil. This was at Morhange, and it was the only great battle fought within the German frontier on the Western Front during the whole war. The importance of this victory, in which General Foch had a decisive part, can easily be seen when it is pointed out that, had the Germans broken through, they probably could have isolated Verdun from the upper Marne region. As it was, the Germans advanced to within eight miles of Nancy, and in stopping them at that point this action was able to aid in winning the battle of the Marne two weeks later.

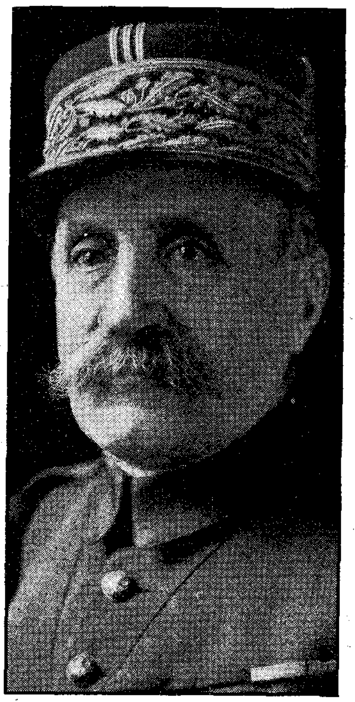
Photo from Paul Thompson.

JOFFRE.

The French Army, writes Francis Whiting Halsey, in a "History of the World War" (Funk and Wagnalls Company), was a very different weapon from what it was in 1870. It was thought probable that France, if really hard pushed, might bring together four and a half million men. Eventually it should be noted she did far more than that. Germany's entire system of mobilization and strategy, we are told, was based on an invasion of France and a simultaneous resistance to a rushing attack upon her back door by Russia. To take Paris and destroy the French military power before Russia was fully mobilized was the German strategy. France's Army at the outset of the war is said to have numbered almost three and a half million trained men, but Germany, by drawing to the same extent upon her population, was able to put in the field a larger Army than France.

At noon on August 1, 1914, Kaiser Wilhelm signed the order for mobilization, and on the same day the German Ambassador left the Russian capital. After France had on the same date asked Germany if she could not still prevent war, and had failed to receive assurance on this point, mobilization of the entire French Army was ordered. On August 2 martial law was declared throughout France, and on August 4 war against Germany was declared. That France was not caught napping is shown in an instance which Mr. Halsey gives of the activities in Paris immediately after the order for mobilization had gone out:

> "At one of the largest French factories several trucks suddenly arrived at the gate, driven by soldiers in uniform. The soldiers proceeded to post notices in various rooms of the factory, and the plant was shut down. Men at once filed out in military order, went to the office and drew their wages, and the next day out of nearly six thousand workers of both sexes, only about fifteen hundred girls, and men over forty, were left on duty. Work on all civilian orders ceased, and mechanics donned army uniforms instead of overalls. Instead of the former wage, they received the pay of enlisted men, with regular rations, and entered upon a regular army life.
>
> Practically every automobile in France was seized by the Army, and probably half the Paris automobile factories were taken over by the Government. All this took place automatically, in accordance with army plans made long before for just such an emergency. The minute the mobilization order was posted, every motor bus in Paris, each with its driver, reported at an armory. Soldiers then filed out of the armory by companies and piled into the buses, forty to a vehicle, and were whirled away a hundred miles or more to the front. In this way forty thousand soldiers who had reported at armories on the morning of August 2 were enabled to reach the frontier by mid-afternoon of that day. Every owner of a car received a voucher for his vehicle, payable by the Government after the bus had been appraised."


Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing.

FOCH.

But the German Army, in its advance through Belgium and Luxemburg, had acquired a momentum that nothing, it seemed, could stop. An exodus from Paris began; the capture of the French capital seemed inevitable. On September 3, in fact, it was announced that the Government had been moved to Bordeaux at the request of the military authorities. Holding Paris for ransom, the Germans could have forced France to her knees, under threat of ruin to her palaces, churches, and other buildings. "The enemy, however," as President Poincaré put it, "overlooked the clairvoyant strategy of General Joffre." Also, by holding off near Nancy sixteen German divisions with five French divisions, thus deceiving the Kaiser's Generals into a belief that the heaviest French masses were on the Eastern frontier, General Castelnau had enabled Joffre to assemble over a front of nearly two hundred miles approximately a million men. This part of northern France, where Cæsar fought half a century before the birth of Christ, and which had seen two thousand years of intermittent warfare, was now to witness the first battle of the Marne. Thus, Mr. Halsey tells us, Foch, who had been driven south with great losses two days before, began on the afternoon of September 9 a decisive blow at the German center, which he had discovered was not well supported. This attack, we are told, not only was the decisive factor in this historic battle, but it was delivered by an army that had been forced back for three days, and that had suffered losses that amounted to extermination in the case of some of its units. By September 12 the whole German force was in retreat; an army threatened with annihilation had faced about and turned the tide. Thus in the first six weeks of the war the Germans' conceptions were definitely defeated, their strategy was wrecked, they were compelled to retreat, to give over the offensive, and to accept a long war. As this writer notes, "Germany had made ample preparations for the kind of war that she expected, which was a short war, but her dogs of war had flushed bigger game than the specifications called for, and Germany was wofully unprepared for it."

One of the most dramatic incidents of the whole war was the transport in Paris taxicabs of the army which General Gallieni had collected in and near the French capital.

A rebound of Allied confidence followed as the German drive against Paris collapsed. At Nancy and the Marne, military critics agree, Germany lost the war. Here the Teutonic dream of world power was shattered. The French Government came back to Paris never to leave it again." The whole German plan of a campaign was thus wrecked by Joffre in September, 1914, just as it was by Pétain at Verdun in 1916, and by Foch at the second Battle of the Marne in July, 1918.

After the first Marne failure, the immediate purpose of German strategy, to quote Mr. Halsey, was to secure in France a new position where contact between various armies separated by the battle could be reestablished. This they found behind the Aisne River. Within ten days they had renewed the offensive, but they could not reopen the Marne decision, and a deadlock ensued.

By October 1 the Crown Prince, having taken Varennes, was almost on the Verdun-Paris railway line. The Germans made repeated efforts to get at Verdun, but they were fiercely repelled without the guns of the fort having once come into action. There was no danger for Verdun, points out Mr. Halsey, so long as the French army in the field could prevent the Germans from getting within range of its protecting forts. The German Crown Prince commanded the attacking forces, and German strategists counted upon his army being able soon to sweep around Verdun itself, and through the Argonne to the German army that was operating on the Meuse. The Crown Prince's army had reached St. Mihiel, and for a long time this remained the limit of his success. For over a year he tried to break through at these points, but he did not succeed in attaining any objective of strategical or tactical importance.

Germany made the battle of Verdun her greatest effort thus far in the war. Guns that had battered the fortresses of Belgium into dust were brought to Verdun and concentrated there in numbers such as no other section of the battle area on any front had seen. In the first four days of the attack, when the Germans fired 2,000,000 shells, whole woods were reduced to kindling; a river disappeared in one place; the top of a hill was literally blown away in another. Men and material were used with a prodigality unprecedented for a period of six weeks. As Mr. Halsey relates:

> "The whole purpose of the German attack was to overwhelm the French with the power of guns, served by ammunition brought on trains on specially constructed railways. No doubt the resources of the French were underestimated by the Germans. They did not know how prodigiously the French supply of munitions had increased. For the first time during the war the French were now employing 14.6-inch howitzers, and at Verdun, as elsewhere on the Western front, the French 75's played an important part in saving France. Some French officers believe that these little guns won the first battle of the Marne. It was also their opinion that at Verdun it was these 'swarms of little hornets' that stung the German columns to death on the bloody slopes of that famous field. If there ever was a weapon which had a personality it was this gun. Killing was a part of its impersonal duty. With a speed of fire of thirty shells to the minute, and with a well-trained crew serving it with clockwork regularity, the 75 resembled a three-inch machine gun rather than a field piece in action.

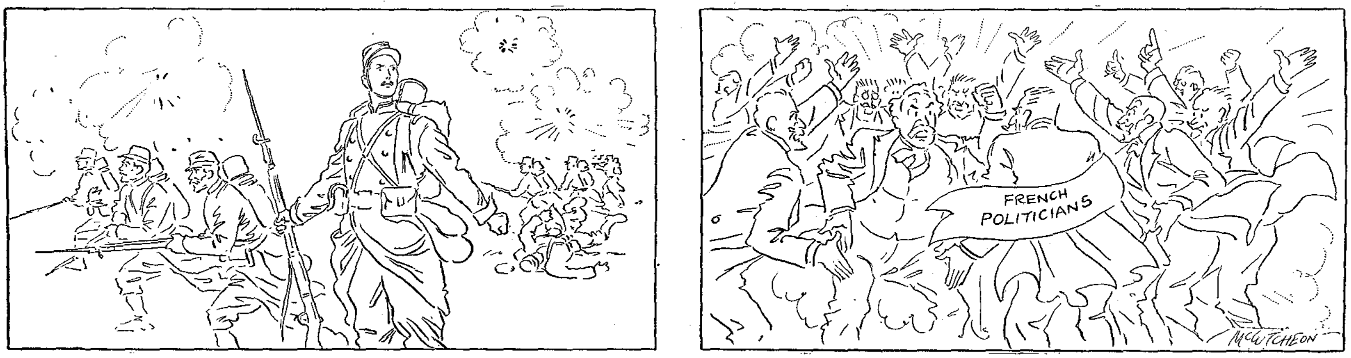
In the first six weeks the French losses were approximately one hundred thousand and the German over two hundred thousand. After a two weeks' lull there began violent bombardments and still more formidable assaults. By May 10 the ninth assault against Verdun began, with Germans storming the most forbidding positions over the fallen bodies of thousands of their comrades. May 30, the one hundredth day of the Verdun battle, was marked by the beginning of still another great battering against the whole Western section, and on June 8 the Germans occupied Fort Vaux. By the end of July two millions of men were attacking and defending the Verdun stronghold. Verdun proper still lay in ruins, but still untaken. After five and a half months of the most intensive fighting, it was the French and not the Germans who were on the offensive.

After it was decided by German authorities that Verdun could not be taken "with half a million men," as the Kaiser was led to believe by General Falkenhayn, the attempt was given up and the whole German line was stiffened. For nearly three years the Western line merely shifted backward and forward over a range of a few miles. Then, on March 21, 1918, the Germans launched their great offensive against both the British and the French. It was during this offensive that Prais was shelled by long-range German guns. But the Allies in France had a sound defensive alinement in France, troops of as good quality as Germany, as many men, as many reserves, and nearly as many guns in the fighting line. What had developed into most stupendous military operation of all history was checked early in May, with the Allied line bent, but not broken.

By July, 1918, General Foch was able to launch his great offensive with a combined French, British and American Army under his command. The Germans were taken by surprize. They did not believe an attack was coming, because it was launched without artillery preparation. Foch struck between Soissons and Château-Thierry. The Germans were now in a worse plight than at any moment since the war began.

On August 6 the French Council of Ministers promoted General Foch to be a Marshal of France. For over forty years no one had received this, the most ancient and highest military honor which the Republic of France could bestow, until it was given to Joffre in December, 1916. This was Joffre's reward for conceiving and fighting the first battle of the Marne, and now Foch, whose strategy in the first battle of the Marne was as dramatic as it was effectual, was receiving a Marshal's baton for winning the second battle of the Marne—for having saved Paris a second time and thus starting a rout which continued until Armistice on November 11, 1918.

FRANCE IS MORE INSPIRING IN—



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WAR THAN

IN PEACE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THE COMPLEXITIES OF FRENCH POLITICS

(A Conversation)

"FRANCE puzzles me—that is French politics."

"You mean——?"

"Well, what's back of all these sudden changes at Paris the newspapers have been so full of, Briand's sudden fall from power while in the midst of important diplomatic negotiations, Poincaré's 'come back'?"

The questioner, a busy man of affairs, is talking with a college classmate with more leisure for reading; the latter, in whose library they are seated, replies:

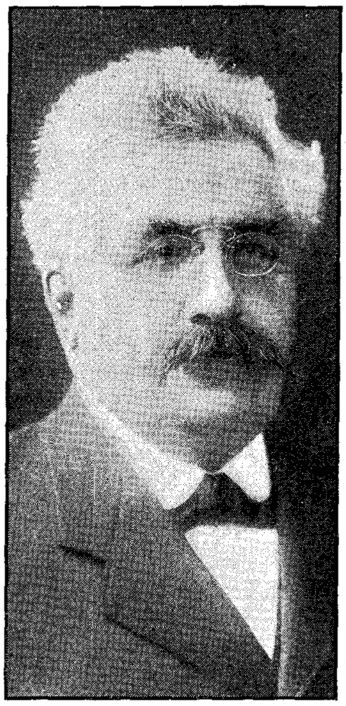
"The answer, like the answer to a good many puzzling things that happen at Washington, is just this—politics."

"Precisely. And French politics is something I know absolutely nothing about, and would like to talk over with you. Let me ask you a few questions?"

"Fire away!"

"We Americans have an iron-clad written Constitution. Great Britain has no written Constitution at all. How about France?"

"France has a written Constitution, but it is very different from ours. It wouldn't be going far out of the way to say that the French Constitution, like *Topsy*, 'just growed.' The Third Republic had, in fact, been doing business for several years before it had any Constitution. The facts are briefly noted in one chapter of the late Viscount Bryce's 'Modern Democracies.' You will remember that everything went to smash when Napoleon III was taken prisoner at Sedan. The legislative body that happened to be in existence proclaimed a republic. In 1871, a new assembly, elected by popular vote to conclude peace with Germany, made Thiers 'President of the Republic.' The strife between Republicans and Monarchists delayed the enactment of a permanent Constitution until 1875. A group of Constitutional Laws, some passed in 1875, others in 1884, briefly prescribe the duties of the President, the functions of the two Chambers of the legislature when acting together, and the relations between the branches of the Government. No general principles are laid down, and most of the details about the organization and election of the Parliament have been established by ordinary legislation. This Constitution quite overlooked the judiciary, and I might say in passing that France has an elaborate system of courts, largely an inheritance of the imperial régime. The judges, all appointed from Paris, are generally able and honest, tho the judicial procedure and the Napoleonic code seem strange to us."



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THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Alexandre Millerand, elected September 23, 1920.

"You spoke of the Chambers acting together——"

"Yes, they act together as the National Assembly: first, to amend the Constitution after each Chamber has voted in favor of revision; second, to elect a President by a majority vote at the end of a Presidential term or in case of vacancy. The President is elected for seven years and is eligible for reelection. President Alexandre Millerand, having been elected September 23, 1920, will hold office until the fall of 1927."

"What can the President of France do?"

"He has practically all the executive powers possest by the President of the United States. But—and it's a great, big 'but'—all his powers except those of a ceremonial nature are exercised through a Minister, and his Ministers are responsible not to him but to the Chamber of Deputies. Parliament can not remove him from office. The President's most important function is that of choosing the Premier, or President of the Council, as he is properly called. He may advise his Ministers, and as a matter of fact he exerts considerable personal influence, varying with the force and ability of the individual. He is paid a salary of 1,200,000 francs ($240,000 at par) and is given the Élysée Palace as an official residence. Remember that he is not elected by the people, that 'the enemies he has made' in the Chamber can defeat a candidate, and that social fitness counts. These points help explain the victory of Deschanel over Clemenceau."

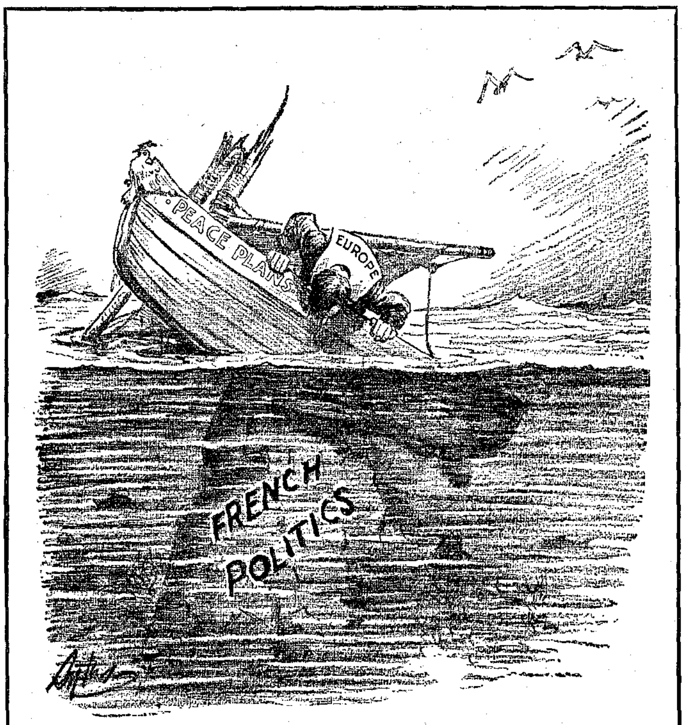
"How many Presidents has France had?"

"You mean since the establishment of the Third Republic, of course. Eleven, only one of whom has been reelected. It is noteworthy that out of the eleven, three have been forced to resign, one was assassinated, one died in office, and two voluntarily resigned."

"That seems to settle the Presidents. Now, how much is the French Parliament like our Congress?"

"That's a long story. The Senate, the Upper House, is really much less important than the Chamber of Deputies, which corresponds to our House of Representatives. Senators are elected indirectly, by electoral colleges in each of the eighty departments of France, Algiers and the colonies. The number from each Department varies according to population. There are fourteen Senators from Alsace-Lorraine, making 314 Senators in all. The distribution is not strictly according to population. The rural *communes* have somewhat the best of it. Senators are elected for nine years, a third retiring each three years. A Senator must be forty years of age, and is not required to reside in his department, altho he is likely to do so. The legislative powers of the two Houses are equal, except that revenue bills must originate in the Chamber of Deputies. Senators and Deputies alike receive a salary of 27,000 francs ($5,400 at par). The Senate sits as a high court of justice to try offenses against the state. Generally speaking, the Senate is inferior in authority to the Chamber of Deputies. It has no such important function as our Senate has in its control over foreign affairs. Legislation is more likely to start in the Chamber and is occasionally killed or amended and often delayed in the Senate. When the Chamber persists, its views on legislation are likely to prevail. But the Senate is more than a 'sideshow.' As Bryce points out: 'It forms a counterpoise to the haste and volatility of the more popular chamber.' The Senate meets in the Luxembourg Palace and the Deputies meet in the Palais Bourbon, more than two miles away.

"Now for the Chamber of Deputies. Its members are elected for four years by universal manhood suffrage; they must be citizens of over twenty-five years of age. At present the Chamber has 610 Deputies. A number of changes have been made from time to time in the method of electing Deputies. At present, by the law of 1919, they are chosen by Departments; each Department is assigned a certain number of Deputies according to its population, approximately one Deputy for every 75,000 citizens. The Deputies from one Department are voted for all together on one list (the *scrutin de liste*), and there is a partial system of proportional representation. The Chamber meets automatically in January (as does also the Senate) and while required by law to sit for five months each year, it usually holds a continuous session interrupted by short vacations. The President of the Chamber corresponds almost exactly to our Speaker of the House. The Deputies are divided into 'commissions' which have the same duties in preparing legislation that our Congressional committees do, but they also exercise a control over administration. For, as Bryce puts it, 'they can inquire into all the work of the department, summoning its functionaries before them and recommending or refusing the measures the department desires.' Each commission is made up of representatives of each of the political groups into which the Chamber is divided. There are nine groups in the present Chamber. Most of these groups, by the way, have little or no connection with any national party."



ON THE ROCKS.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger.*

"How does a man get to be a Deputy?"

"Well, in the first place, he does not need to be a resident in his district, altho he is likely to become Parliamentary 'timber' through local prominence. Personality counts a great deal before election. Altho a candidate may be put forward by the local party committee, he generally bids for votes by talking of service to his constituency. Once elected, he must take very good care of the interests of the individual residents of his constituency, to keep in office. Let me read a couple of paragraphs in which Bryce describes the life of a Deputy:

> " 'Every kind of service is expected from him. He must obtain decorations for his leading supporters, and find a start in life for their sons and sons-in-law. Minor posts under Government and licenses to sell tobacco have to be secured for the rank and file. All sorts of commissions to be performed in Paris are expected from him, down to the choice of a wet nurse or the purchase of an umbrella. Several hours of his day are consumed in replying to the letters which pour in upon him, besides the time which must be given to the fulfilment of the behests he receives.
>
> " 'This is slavery. But there are compensations. Apart from his salary, which to the average member is a thing to be considered, he has power. He is one of the nine hundred odd who rule France. Tho he is the servant of his electors, he is often also their master, respected and deferred to in his district. He is the fountain of honor, the dispenser of patronage, inspiring a lively sense of favors to come. So long as he helps the Department and his friends in it, to the satisfaction of their desires, he is not likely to be disturbed, unless some sudden revulsion of political sentiment should sweep over the country.'

"It wouldn't take long for an American Congressman to get used to that life."

"No, but the Deputy is immensely more powerful than a Congressman, because of his control over the executive. Upon the resignation of a Premier the President selects some prominent member of Parliament, generally of the Chamber, who is thought to be able to command a majority following in the Chamber, and asks him to form a new Ministry. The latter makes up his Cabinet partly from his own group, partly from other groups which he thinks will work together politically. Thus when Briand resigned, President Millerand selected Raymond Poincaré, who had been Briand's chief critic, and who had a strong parliamentary following, besides, of course, being a man of outstanding ability and rare political experience. I have a newspaper clipping which gives the Poincaré Cabinet as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Poincaré.
Justice and Alsace-Lorraine—Louis Barthou.
Interior—M. Manoury.
Finance—Charles de Lasteyrie.
War and Pensions—André Baginot.
Marine—M. Raiberti.
Agriculture—Adolphe Cheron.
Labor—Alexandre Berard.
Instructions—Leon Berard.
Colonies—Albert Sarraut.
Public Works—M. Le Trocquer.
Commerce—Lucien Diot.
Liberated Regions—M. Reibel.

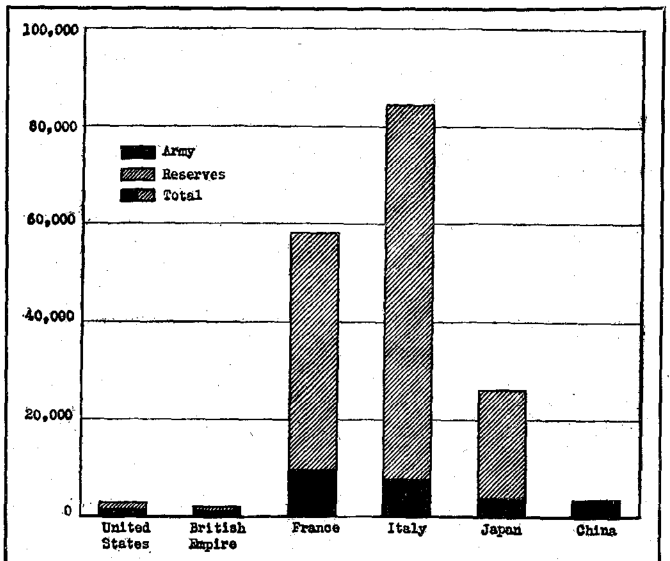
"Five of these members are holdovers from the Briand Cabinet. Such 'holdover' appointments and the permanent departmental organizations furnish a much-needed element of continuity. For, as an insurance agent would say, the 'expectation of life' of a French Ministry is short. Between 1875 and 1914 there were 48 administrations with an average duration of nine months and twenty-two days. As long as the supporting 'block' of parliamentary groups holds together, a Ministry is safe. But any mistake made by a Minister, any offense given to any section of public opinion, leads, in Bryce's words, 'to animated debates which may shake the Ministry if it be weak or accentuate hostility if it is defiant.' There are several devices by which Parliament controls the Ministry. Ministers may be compelled to answer oral or written questions; or to furnish explanations in response to a speech of attack, this process being known as 'interpellation.' As Bryce remarks, 'these interpellations are the field-days of politics, rousing the greatest excitement and drawing crowds of spectators.' The debate usually ends with a vote expressing confidence or lack of confidence, upon which the fate of the whole Ministry or some particular Minister hangs. Unlike the English procedure, the Ministry has no appeal to the people. The power of a Minister is great, but it is diminished by the existence of the highly organized permanent bureaucracy of which he is the head. The President of the Council is, of course, the real head of the state. Before you go, glance at this list from R. L. Buell's "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton), showing the make-up of the present Chamber, a Chamber, I should add, with 366 members strongly anti-Socialist:

Republican and Social Action	46	members
Republican Democratic Entente	183	"
Republican Democratic Left	93	"
Independents	29	"
"Non-inscrits"	21	"
Radical and Radical Socialists	86	"
Unified Socialists	68	"
Republicans of Left	61	"
Republican Socialists	26	"
Total Membership	613	"

THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY TODAY

FRANCE OF THE SCANT FORTY MILLIONS sent the flower of her young manhood to repel the invasion by the mighty Teutonic Empire. It was youth that fought the long, stubborn retreat from the Belgian frontier and stemmed the tide at the Battle of the Marne. It was young middle-age that hurried to the defense of Verdun. The four years of strife cost the nation four million men—1,364,000 killed, 740,000 mutilated, and 3,000,000 wounded. Yet to-day, a little more than three years after the signing of the Armistice, close military observers credit France with an available military man-power of approximately 5,000,000. Truly, as Kipling wrote in his amazingly prophetical poem of 1913, she is a nation "terrible with strength renewed from her tireless soil."

But an army is not merely a matter of man-power, or it might be built up in a day. Its first line is its Regular troops with the colors, in the case of the present French Army, the picked body that, at almost a moment's notice, could be used to force Germany to comply with the conditions of the peace. That picked body is, according to recent editorial utterance in the New York *Tribune*, not simply the agent of France, but the agent of all the nations that helped to defeat Germany. Roughly speaking, this first line consists of some 600,000 troops. Add to this the 120,000 native troops in North Africa, and the 110,000 native troops in the other colonies, and there is a standing Army of approximately 830,000 men. Behind this Army is the trained reserve, consisting of 2,000,000 of the Active Reserve; 1,200,000 of the Territorial Army, and 1,200,000 of the Territorial Reserve.



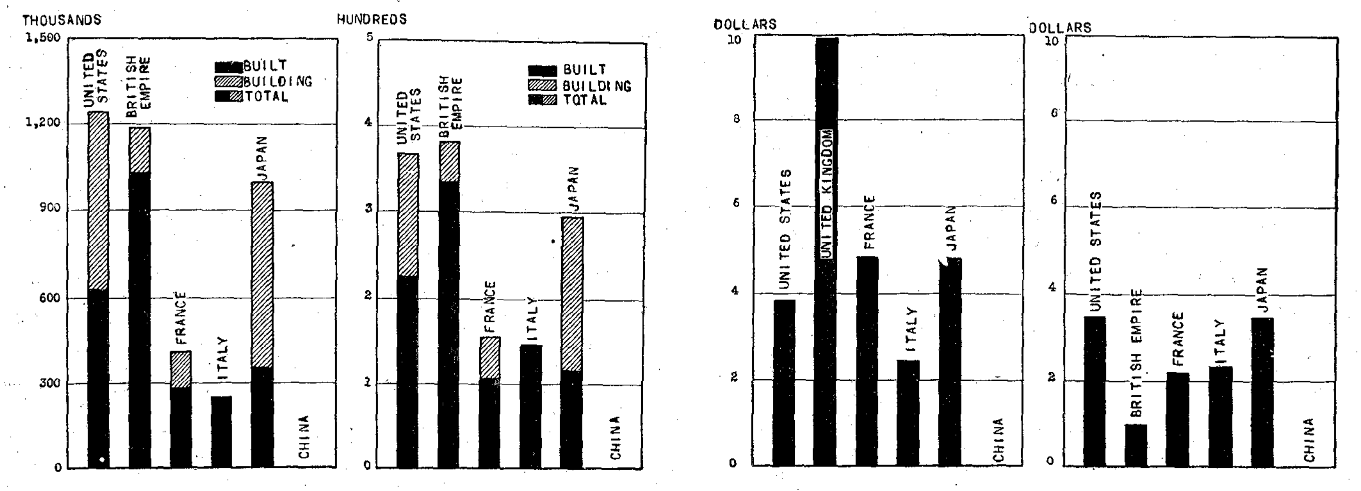
ARMIES IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

This diagram illustrates the relative strength of the various armies per million population—indicating their relative strength as a police force, as well as showing what portion of each million has been organized into reserves for instant mobilization in event of war.

In the weeks preceding the outbreak of the war there was hot discussion between the Socialists and the Militarists as to whether the period of service with the colors should be of two years or three. A recent change in the Military Service Law provides for eighteen months' service in the active Army, and twelve and one half years in the reserve of the active Army. At present the men are conscripted at the age of twenty, serve three years, and at twenty three go back to civilian life, tho remaining till they are thirty-four subject to immediate call as active Reservists. At the present time there are twelve classes in reserve instead of eleven as heretofore. The change from three years to eighteen months of active service takes place next May, when only one-half of the 1922 class will be called. As the classes approximate 260,000 the next increment will be 130,000. The strength of the Army in April, 1922, will then be 650,000; in May, 780,000; and in November will come the second contingent of the class of 1922. A Frenchman is not through with his military obligations when he has finished with the active reserve. Between the ages of thirty-four and forty he belongs to the Territorial Army, and afterwards, from forty-one to forty-seven, inclusive, to the Territorial Reserves.

The French Army in France and North Africa is organized in twenty-one corps. The bulk of that Army, or approximately 460,000 men, are in the ninety-odd departments that make up France. Probably 80,000 are along the Rhine, and another 12,000 in the Saar Basin and the Upper Silesia Plebiscite Area. In Algeria there are 80,000; in the French zone of Morocco 90,000; in Tunis 25,000; and in Constantinople and Syria 70,000, altho the troops in the Levant are being gradually withdrawn as the expense of maintaining them is too great. There are also scattered bodies of troops in China and in smaller French colonies.

Altho the corps composing the Army of Occupation are made up each of two four-regiment divisions, the normal French army corps is one of two- or three-regiment divisions. The normal war organization of a division is three regiments of infantry; one regiment (36 guns) of the famous "75's"; one group (12 guns) of the "155's"; one squadron of cavalry; one battalion of engineers; trains; and medical units. The Lebel is the rifle of the infantry, and the cavalry and engineers are armed with carbines of the same model. For artillery service the "75's" and "155" howitzers are the pieces generally used. Of pieces



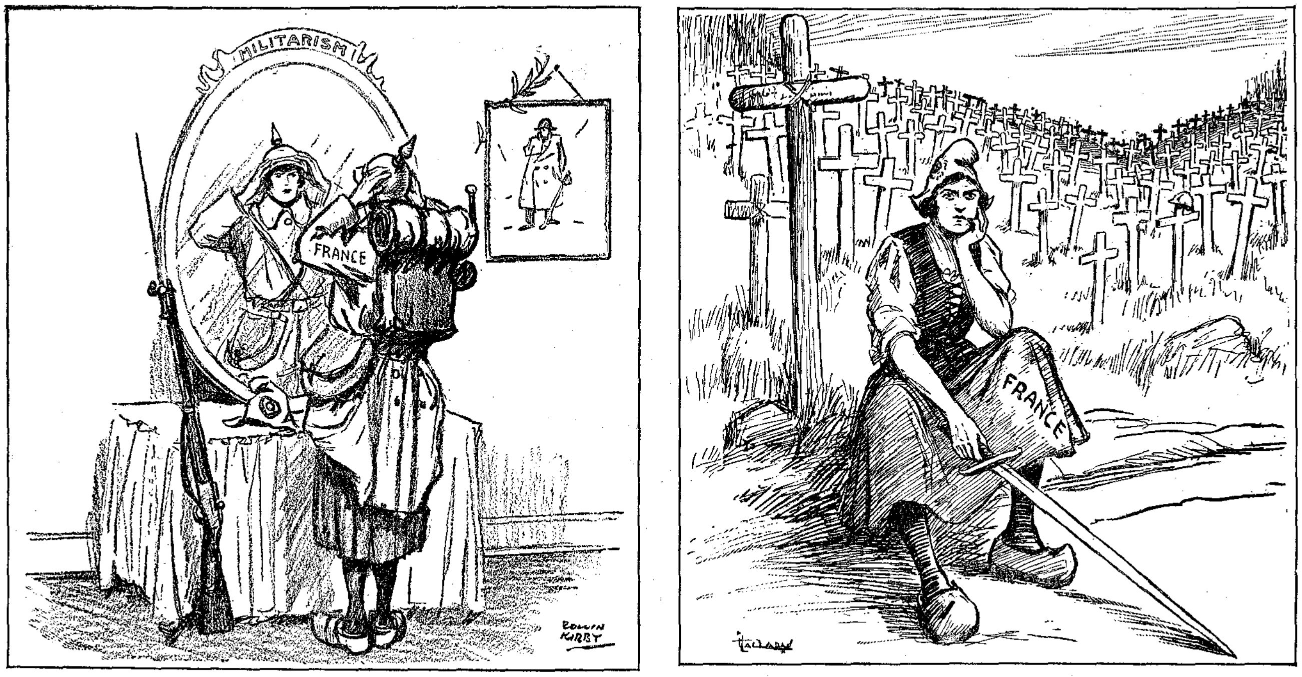
TONNAGE. GUNS OF 12 INCHES OR LARGER.

NAVAL CAPITAL SHIPS OF THE POWERS.

MOTHER COUNTRY. TOTAL INCLUDING DEPENDENCIES.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA.

HOW THE FRENCH NAVY COMPARES WITH THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS.



A HAT THAT WAS MADE IN GERMANY.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

OPPOSITE VIEWS OF "FRENCH MILITARISM."

of all calibers there are about 11,500 and 4,000 trench mortars available. The Renault type of tank predominates. The air service consists of 15,000 airplanes, ten small dirigibles, and twenty balloons.

In the event of crisis, how long would it take the French Army to be in the field? The troops on the Rhine could be used at once. In three days the frontier corps could be mobilized and at the point of conflict. In 1914 it required twelve days for the active and reserve divisions to take station. Now the active divisions could be entrained by the fourth and fifth days of mobilization, and the reserve divisions by the eighth, ninth and tenth. Of the 5,000,000 available men more than 4,000,000 or approximately eighty per cent. are reservists or territorials, that is, men between the ages of twenty-two and forty-eight. Every one of these men has always exact instructions for reporting for duty. Thus by means of telegraphic notification of mobilization all the units of the Army should be assembled according to a definite and prearranged schedule. Provision is also made for the quick transportation of troops from Africa.

The traditions of Napoleon still hold in the French Army in that the branch of service of the first Emperor, the artillery, is made the *corps d'élite*. Artillery is counted on to play the great part in both offense and defense, the infantry being relegated to a rôle that depends always on artillery cooperation.

Just now France's stand for the retention of the submarine is the subject of world-wide discussion. Stephanne Lauzanne, the editor of the Paris *Matin*, in defending his country's attitude, considers the future. He writes:

"Nobody can say what a naval war in ten or twenty years will be like, but anybody can say that it will be entirely different from naval wars in the past. Tons of explosives with airplanes as guides will be poured on capital ships from a distance which may reach twenty or thirty miles. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of airplanes will attack the big super-dreadnoughts. Their fate will be sealed beforehand. Their only way of escaping destruction will be to disappear under the water. All the ships, large or small, in the future naval war will have to be submarines or not be."

Without condemning or endorsing the French attitude, what seems to be the general direction of the French naval aims? Her sea power, which goes back to Cardinal Richelieu, is unquestionably greatly reduced. This is due both to serious losses during the war, and to stagnation of naval construction. Her tonnage in existing capital ships, according to the best authorities, and indicated by the accompanying chart, is 283,923, as against 1,031,000 for Great Britain; 628,390 for the United States; 359,820 for Japan; and 250,760 for Italy. Fourth in tonnage among these powers she is fifth in guns of twelve-inch caliber, or greater. Yet she feels the necessity of having a strength on the water that will protect her communications with her colonies, release her from any dependence upon England, and give her a fleet in the Mediterranean equal to that of Italy.

Admiral Le Bon of the French Navy summed up the situation from the French point of view at a reception given in his honor in New York City on January 26. He emphasized the French colonial problem:

"France has a colonial population of 60,000,000, against 40,000,000 at home, a colonial acreage of 13,000,000 square kilometres, as compared with the 9,000,000 of the United States. France, the world's second colonial power, is dependent for her life on communication with her colonies.

"France at present has only fifty submarines and must build forty more to carry out her plans. Since the beginning of the war she has built but five, while since the armistice the United States has built forty-four, and is building forty-two more, and Great Britain has built forty-one. France needs a navy to protect her long coast-line. When she lost first place among sea powers, she lost her finest colonies, Canada and India. We hear it said that France has no more enemies on the seas, but to this we might answer that the United States, Great Britain and Japan have no more enemies on the seas than France has. Since the armistice France has built only 9,000 tons for her Navy, as against 1,177,000 for the United States, 400,000 for Great Britain, and 300,000 for Japan."

The personnel of the present French fleet consists of about 3,500 officers and 53,000 petty officers and enlisted men.

In all France has in commission 112 naval units, aggregating about 540,000 tons. But these units are mostly old, there having been, with the exception of the new aircraft carrier, no construction since 1914. There are 11 battleships of the first and second line, 15 cruisers and light cruisers, some of them ex-German or ex-Austrian ships; about 45 destroyers, and 40 submarines. The air branch of the service consists of 120 airplanes and seaplanes, and 1 rigid and 10 non-rigid dirigibles. Plans for future construction call for only 33 more ships of a total tonnage of 65,000. Only 12 new submarines are projected, these submarines to average little more than a thousand tons apiece.

MEN WHO ARE MAKING MODERN FRANCE

THE PECULIARLY ELECTRIC ATMOSPHERE of France, biographers find, tends to produce an electric, brilliant sort of statesman. Modern France owes little to "sons of thunder," much to scientific leaders who, taking a hint from our own Ben Franklin, have been able to draw electricity out of the clouds and tame it. "The occasion produces the man more often, perhaps, in the political than in any other field," writes E. H. Barker, in his study, "France of the French" (Scribner's), and the frequent dramatic crises in recent French history have found statesmen capable of measuring up to them. He recalls the brilliant group of statesmen produced by the disastrous struggle of 1870 with Germany—Thiers, Gambetti, Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Clemenceau. "Georges Clemenceau," he adds, "is the only one of them who to-day plays a prominent part in the arena of public affairs. . . . He is, by his links with the past, the most interesting political figure in France to-day. He is a man who has lived with his time so thoroughly that his times live in him."

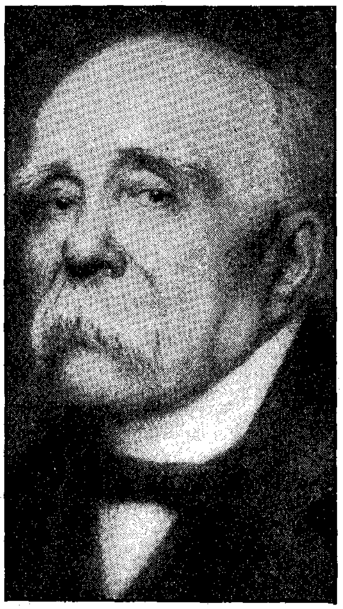


Photo from Paul Thompson.

"THE TIGER," AT 80.

Clemenceau is living the life of a hermit in a little seaside cabin, but he is "an octogenarian who plants," as he told a recent interviewer who found him setting out pine trees, and he is still a power in his land.

More than eighty years old, living the life of a hermit, as he himself says, in a cabin on the sandy, northeast shore of the Bay of Biscay, Clemenceau is still the center of the group of men who may be called the makers of the France of to-day. His country summoned him, as Rome once summoned Cincinnatus, in his old age. "The Tiger," as they call him, "this aged politician with the power of a young Napoleon . . . took the helm when the stoicism of France was undermined by treason, dissension and intrigue." In reply to a question as to what his policy as Premier would be, the veteran of six or seven duels shouted this defiance:

> "My policy is victory! Home politics? I wage war. Foreign politics? I wage war. Russia betrays us? I continue to wage war. We will fight before Paris; we will fight behind Paris; we will fight, if necessary, to the Pyrenees. I will continue till the very last quarter of an hour, because the last quarter of an hour will be ours!"

"He will stand out in history as the greatest statesman of the Greatest War." This is the concluding sentence of an authorized biography by H. M. Hyndman, the English Socialist leader, on "Clemenceau, the Man and His Time" (Stokes). As for the life of the old Tiger to-day, to translate from a French interviewer, writing in *L'Illustration* (Paris), who visited Clemenceau on his eightieth birthday:

> "We ascended a sand dune, from which the horizon spread. 'Here is all my domain,' said the old man. 'On the left that mass lost in mist is the Island of Re. Straight before us is Mexico, the country nearest me. So if I wish to bother about what is passing elsewhere, I may know first what is going on in Mexico. Now I want to show you my gardening. I want to put dune flowers all around my house and also some trees to give a bit of shade. Last year I wasn't lucky. The greater part of those that I planted are dead—but I am going to replace them this year. You see, I am an octogenarian who plants!"

Clemenceau was a Socialist in his youth; and so was Alexandre Millerand, the present President of the Republic. So also were Briand and Viviani, and many other leaders of the France of to-day, but Millerand has been accused of leaving his Socialism further behind than have most of his comrades. To him belongs the honor, notes Mr. Barker, of being the first Socialist who attained the rank of Minister in France. The writer adds, "born in 1860, the rose of youth (in politics) still blooms upon him." "If Alexandre Millerand has an ambition left unsatisfied," writes a correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, "he has not put it in words." For—

> "The two ends he sought to have both been accomplished. He has been Premier and he is now President.
>
> "Some men can lie under the tree and the apples will fall into their mouths. So it would almost seem to be with Millerand. Twenty-five years ago he exprest the ambition to become Premier of France and President of the Republic. Ten years later he was expelled from the branch of the Socialist party that had been electing him to the Chamber of Deputies for fifteen years, and in another five years he was officially expelled from the Socialist party of France."

He was accused of being bull-headed, as well as a man with "a perfect genius of cutting his coat to suit his cloth." However, concludes his newspaper biographer:

> "Millerand's career illustrates something besides the Newtonian theory of the law of gravity and the triumph of bull-headedness. It shows with the development of the statesman's mind from left to right—speaking in the terms of politics: the beginning at the extreme left as the youthful enthusiast dreams in the abstract terms of the universe and the Internationale and the swing to the right as the abstract ideal of the Internationale changes to the concrete entity of the nation."

"A composite likeness of Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root" seems, to one interviewer, a descriptive phrase that gives "some faint conception of the intellectual make-up of Raymond Poincaré," present Premier of France. As a corporation lawyer of the highest standing, the writer continues in the New York *World:*

> "He reflects the cool logic and sagacious insight into complex things that are so characteristic of Mr. Root. As a politician and writer he manifests a knowledge of human nature, a dexterity in the handling of difficult developments, and a strenuous tenacity of purpose that are astonishingly Rooseveltian. Withal, he is, as Roosevelt was and Root has always been, a candid nationalist—a believer, that is, in the doctrine that ranks devotion to the interests of one's own country above all other virtues.
>
> "Poincaré thinks and talks only in terms of France. He is interested solely in the welfare of the French nation. Humanity as a whole has no concrete meaning for him. When he goes in for international cooperation such as, for instance, the League of Nations, it is with the idea of advancing French aims, never with a view to the betterment of mankind in general."

Poincaré was born at Bar-le-Duc, on August 20, 1860, and Bar-le-Duc "is just behind the southern fringe of that grim forest of the Argonne, in whose dark glades the fighting men of France, throughout all history, have withstood the onrush of Teuton hordes." This explains the Premier's character, at least in part, for—

> "The Poincarés are old Lorraine stock, with this fear of the invader deep rooted in them for centuries. When young Raymond was ten the battle of Sedan was fought a few miles north of his home, and the Prussians marched triumphantly through Bar-le-Duc to Paris. German soldiers were quartered in his parents' house. Forty-five years later his country place at Campigny, an old family estate, was battered to bits by German artillery on the Meuse."

"No man," says a candid critic, "can be as wicked as Aristide

Briand looks." The recently displaced Premier, and continuing leader of a strong minority in his native France, is reported to have the air of a "swarthy, shaggy, mountain bandit, drest in clergyman's clothes salvaged from the last year's loot of a missionary caravan." A newspaper writer, concluding a brief appreciation of the delegates at the recent Washington Conference, declared that "if, at some public ceremony in Washington, Briand should become separated from the other dignitaries, and should try to push his way through the police lines to rejoin them, a Washington cop, in the holy fear of Bolsheviki, Anarchists and bombists, would be justified in arresting the French Premier as the most dangerous looking character he ever saw." The writer continues his observations in the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

Photo from Paul Thompson.

M. LE PREMIER.

Poincaré, they say, has the hatred of Germany in his blood, inherited from generations of Lorraine ancestors who have had to bear Teuton invasions.

> "The crafty, old half-shut eyes glitter and shift from side to side like those of a man in a movie knife mêlée registering 'Trapped! But I'll foil them yet!' Rheumatism, or perhaps it is merely the stoop of advancing age, has drawn up his shoulders, and has pulled the shaggy old head to one side. One almost expects to hear a 'Gr-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r!' from beneath the lank, black mustaches. At times one does. When angry, the French Premier talks through closed teeth in a throaty growl that sounds as one would expect it to—coming from under those mustaches and that surly frown.
>
> "Fierce as he appears, however, Briand is one of the least violent of men. He is known as 'the Charmer' because of his ability to go before a hostile Parliament and talk it around until it cheers for him and his point of view. Turning defeat into victory is his specialty."

The ex-Premier is fifty-nine years old and "good for a long time yet," as he is said to have remarked when the recent vote in the Chamber of Deputies sent him back to private life. Like most of the other leading statesmen in France, he is fundamentally a Socialist, or at least his early life was spent in that political faith, and he is to-day considered a Liberal, as opposed to the more conservative Poincaré, who now holds the reins of power. It was the struggle with the Church, says a student of French statesmen and politicians, that first brought Briand into public notice.

René Viviani, another ex-Premier, was also a thorough-going Socialist in his youth, but "catch a rabid Socialist," advises the New York *Sun*, "who is practical enough to enter into politics, and you have an invaluable citizen." Probably, the writer goes on:

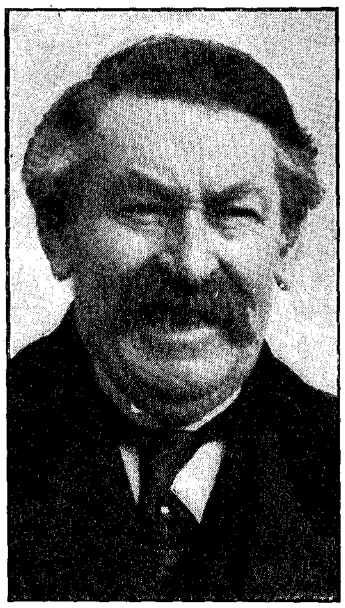
> "One of the reasons why Viviani has been so prominent is that he refused to be dominated by his political sect. He has had independence of character sufficient to enable him to break away from the strict line drawn by Juares. He has declined to accept *in toto* the Marxian doctrines. Therefore, the French, who love courage in any form, had him as Premier during its most tumultuous years.
>
> "Viviani has written into the French laws more statutes that are socialistic in their essence than any other of his comrades in the party. What is more, these laws have been taken up and adopted by other countries where socialism has been a dead letter so far as politics is concerned.
>
> "Furthermore, contrary to the doctrines of socialism, he has been an ardent militarist. Years before the World War he besought preparedness, and when the war came he plunged into the military activities with an ardor that amazed those who knew his previous capacity for work. His career in public life has been a vivid flash across the pages of the history of his country.
>
> "He is more true to the French type even than his colleague, but in the strict sense he is not French at all. He was born in Algiers fifty-five years ago. He has been able to shake off the tradition of that land that leisure is the most important thing in life. The Viviani working day is one of eighteen hours, including Sundays, the year through. Since the war began he has limited his luncheon period to fifteen minutes that he may give added time to his country's problems."

During the fight on the Roman Catholic Church in France, we are reminded, Viviani was one of those "who led the hosts against the Vatican." The victory of the anti-clericals is credited in some quarters largely to the vigor of Viviani's onslaught. "His boasted irreligion," we are told, "amazed even France at that period." His biographer concludes:

> "The war found him Premier. President Poincaré demanded him because of his independence, his refusal to be coerced by the evil tide of events. As with Joffre, the official pace went beyond even his tremendous strides. To be superseded did not carry the sting of relegation to him. He stept from the Premiership to the office of Minister of Justice."

André Tardieu has been referred to so frequently, both in and outside of his native country as "the coming man of France" that nearly everybody, says a New York *Times* correspondent, is beginning to believe it. As the French High Commissioner to the United States during the war, in charge of coordinating the action of our different missions, and just recently as the leader of the attack that retired Briand and as a supporter of Poincaré, the present Premier, Tardieu upheld his reputation for doing what he set out to do. He is described as "a typical Parisian, correct, well groomed, genial, considerate," with "an American capacity for hard work." Lately he has been giving rather more of his attention to journalism, it is reported, than to politics, altho, of course most of his journalism has had a political trend.

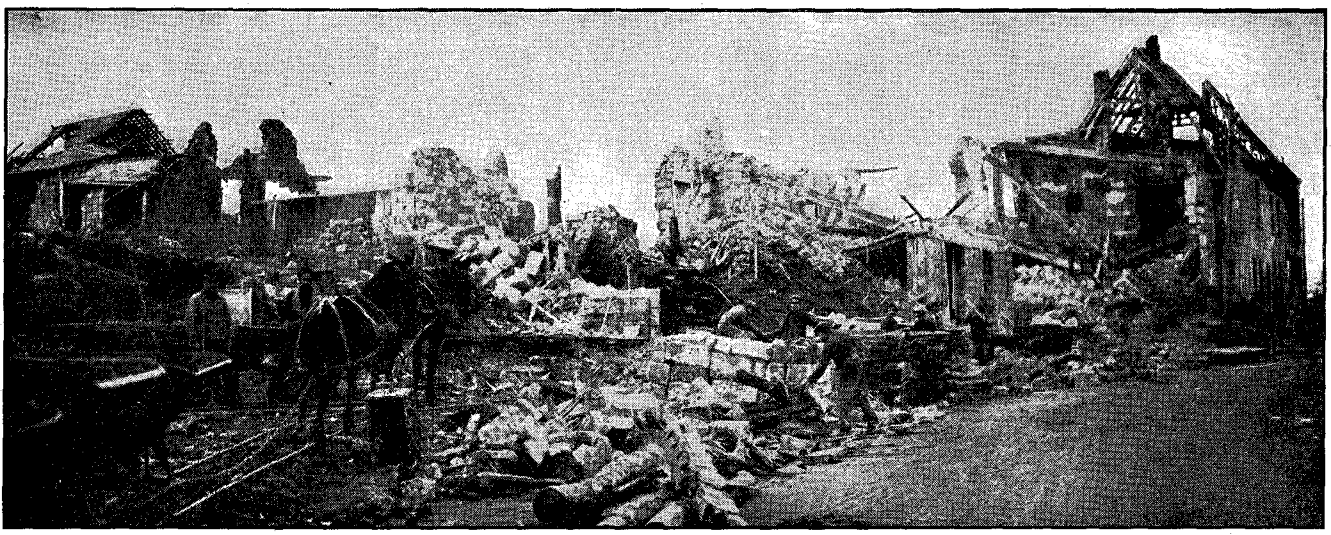
Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonies, left in charge of the French Delegation at the Washington Conference by the departure and resignation of Briand, and Louis Loucheur, the Minister of Reconstruction, are two officials who have figured largely in French political discussions with renewed frequency of late. Loucheur has represented France in the important financial conferences having to do with the outstanding questions in the German reparations problem. Sarraut, a distinguished member of the Chamber of Deputies, has held the offices of General Counsel of the Canton of Lezignan and Under Secretary of State for the Interior. He has written on political subjects, particularly on historical aspects of the referendum and plebiscite.



Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

"THE CHARMER."

"No one could be as wicked," says a candid critic, "as Briand looks." The ex-Premier is shown here as he called a pleasant greeting to some friends.



Courtesy of the American Committee for Devastated France.

THE MAIN STREET OF ANIZY LE CHATEAU, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AISNE.

From this center the American Committee for Devastated France directs its work among twenty-seven near-by villages; all were decorated for valor.

FRANCE'S DEVASTATED AREAS, YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY

NINE OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PROVINCES of France were laid waste during the war, and the people of northern France were confronted with the necessity of rebuilding 2,600 towns and villages, according to the figures of George B. Ford, in *La France Magazine* (New York). The total area of France invaded by the Germans, shown in the accompanying map, was over 15,000 square miles—more than seven per cent. of the country's entire area—we are told by Mr. Ford in his book, "Out of the Ruins" (Century), while the actual devastated area covered approximately 6,300 square miles. This included 3,400 communes, with a total population of 4,700,000; at the time of the Armistice this population had fallen to 1,900,000. The provinces, or departments, were agriculturally among the very richest in France, writes Mr. Ford, and contained about fifteen per cent. of the whole tillable area of the country. The invaded regions were the center of the textile industry.

Four and a half million acres of arable land were damaged, 33,000 miles of roads destroyed, 2,520 miles of railroads, 670 miles of canals damaged, including 450 bridges and 115 locks. Two thousand bridges, viaducts and tunnels will have to be replaced. All of the steel mills and rolling mills in the devastated area, with one or two exceptions, were entirely destroyed, we are told, while chemical works, iron-foundries and smaller iron-working shops were eighty per cent. demolished. The mechanical and electrical industry suffered to the extent of ninety per cent., says Mr. Ford, and one and a half million acres of forest were almost obliterated. As Charles P. Wood, an experienced mechanical engineer, says in a report to the United States Department of Commerce: "Nearly all of the linen mills of France were in the occupied area, and they were deliberately ransacked and demolished, indicating an intention on the part of the invaders to wipe out the industry in France and transfer the equipment to Germany." The coal mines, too, reports Major Wood, "were worked as long as as possible by the Germans, then deliberately wrecked before being given up." Furthermore, the invaders "deliberately destroyed machine-shops wherever found, and thus destroyed the means of repairing damages elsewhere." As Mr. Ford tells us in "Out of the Ruins":

> "The greatest destruction of all occurred as the Germans were driven back in the summer of 1918. They evidently felt that all was lost and that the time had come to harm France economically as much as they could. It was then that they carried out feverishly their long-prepared plans of systematic pillage and destruction; every piece of furniture and clothing, every trinket and work of art, all copper and brass, every machine or every part of a machine, all cattle and farming implements, anything that could be of any use in Germany, they carried off. Everything that was not carried off, if it could be of economic use to France, they destroyed. It was then that they burned and blew up the factories and flooded the mines. It was then that they scientifically destroyed the industrial towns."

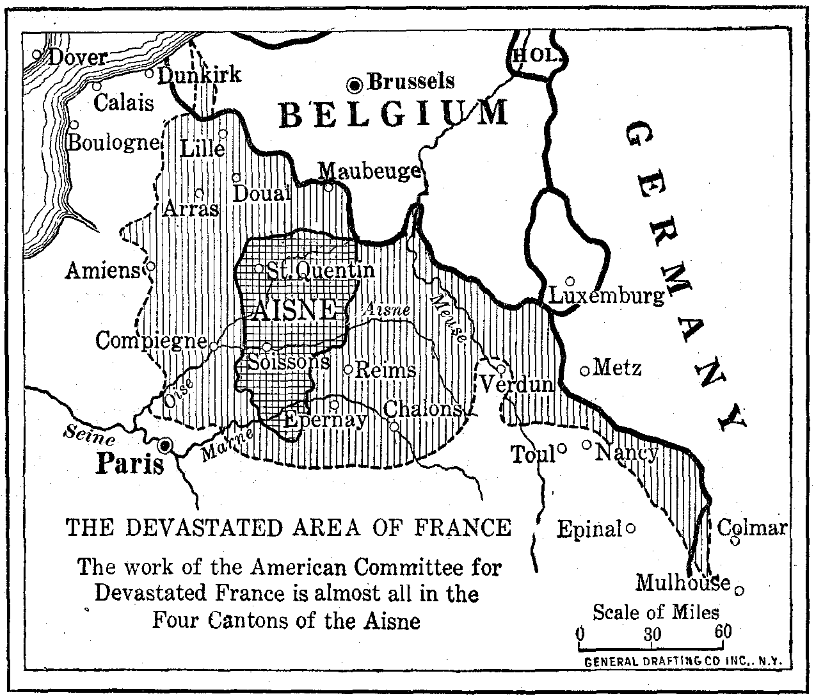
"The Germans considered it good technique to topple over a smokestack on top of the factory itself," we are told in Major Wood's Department of Commerce bulletin, "while dynamite, the sledge hammer, the acetylene torch, and fires kindled under dry boilers completed the devastation." In some instances, he says, it was necessary to erect pumping plants large enough to supply the city of Trenton, New Jersey, to pump the water out of flooded coal mines, and now that their work has been finished, the pumping plants are a dead loss. "But facts and figures, however, signify little," one writer tells us; "in order to fully realize the enormity of the devastation, you must see it with your own eyes."

"But not all the German armies could destroy the spiritual force of the French residents of the devastated area," writes the Commissioner in the report of the American Committee mentioned above. "Unaided," he goes on, "France has advanced for war reparations 56,000,000,000 francs. Bridges, roads, railway lines and telegraphs have been repaired; industries, commerce and farmers have received some proportion of war indemnities. The Government has set up Technical Bureaus, Salvage Departments, Distributing Agencies, to clear and sweep the battle-scarred land of war débris." How well they are succeeding is shown by a report by the Paris correspondent of the *Wall Street Journal* of January 7, 1922:

Schools existing before the war	7,271
Schools of all grades reopened	6,964
Houses destroyed	789,000
Repaired, permanently and temporarily	301,558
Temporary buildings erected	40,000
Population of invaded regions in 1914 (approximately)	4,700,000
Approximate present population	4,056,215
Agricultural land brought under tillage (acres)	3,571,812
Highways repaired (miles)	28,105
Factories previously existing	4,754
Factories restarted	3,769
Farm buildings rebuilt and repaired	46,307
Temporary farm buildings constructed	27,189

M. Maurice Casenave, French Delegate to the Washington

Conference, also informs us that 1,760 bridges of all kinds have been rebuilt, and 1,293 telegraph and post-offices reopened. All of which leads the *Wall Street Journal* to remark that "France is thus cleared of the charge that she has not done everything humanly possible in the way of reconstruction." According to the Information Department of the Bankers Trust Company, of New York, restocking of the invaded districts with farm animals has also progressed.



THE DEVASTATED AREA OF FRANCE

The work of the American Committee for Devastated France is almost all in the Four Cantons of the Aisne

Until the devastated areas could again be placed upon a producing basis, France was compelled to buy large quantities of wheat, sugar, coal, textiles, and other necessities abroad, we are told by M. Casenave, and at an adverse rate of exchange. For this reason, he points out, the cost of reconstruction is weighing heavily upon France. Fifty-six billion francs have been advanced by the "Credit National" of France, which was created to raise money for reconstruction purposes, but "these payments," M. Casenave declares, "are only advances which ultimately must be paid by Germany." The American Committee for Devastated France, however, has sent to France since it was incorporated in New York donations amounting to $1,382,325, and supplies valued at $543,654. "With a fine sense of values," notes the Philadelphia *North American*, "the Committee saw the need for making agricultural rehabilitation a prime object, and this it is accomplishing through cooperative groups of farmers." Also, we are told in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "Great Britain is donating millions of dollars to repair, rebuild, or restore public utilities, houses, villages and towns in the war-swept zones of France. More than fifty ruined towns and villages have been adopted by English cities and towns. London, for instance, has adopted Verdun proper. Manchester is raising £50,000 to help to resurrect the dust-heap that was once Mezieres. Newcastle has undertaken to provide £20,000 for Arras, and Sheffield has adopted Bapaume and two other villages.

The adoption of French towns and villages by Americans is well known, and is not a part of this article. And since the Armistice, writes Mr. Ford, in "Out of the Ruins," we have heard of the adoption, one after another, of this town or that by French cities that escaped damage. For instance:

> "Bordeaux has adopted Albert; Clermont-en-Argonne has been adopted by Clermont-Ferrand; Roye, by Rambouillet; Pont-a-Mousson, by Metz; Herpy, by Arles; Chauny et La Bassee, by Chartres; Arras, by Marseilles; Vouziers has been adopted by Rennes; St. Laurent-Blangy, by Versailles; Suippes, by St. Nazaire; Campigny by Mulhouse; Laon and St. Quentin by Lyon; Pettancourt in the Lorraine by the Eleventh Ward of Paris, and a nameless village by Barcelona."

But it is no light task that these English and French cities have undertaken. As we read in *La France Magazine:*

> "Plans for whole cities involve a multitude of considerations. The style of dwellings, the materials employed, the paving of streets, the bridging of watercourses, the location, size and equipment of schools, of power plants, of public buildings, of transit facilities—these and a thousand more are matters which require expert scientific or artistic advice. There is more to be taken into account than mere housing. More, too, than simply achieving beauty. The original communities, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, never had been 'planned.' As with most towns or villages in the old world, particularly the smaller ones, they just grew. Houses had been set down haphazard, according to the whim of the owner. The only convenience considered was that of each individual or his family. But to-day the convenience of the community at large is to be considered."

Courtesy of the American Committee for Devastated France.

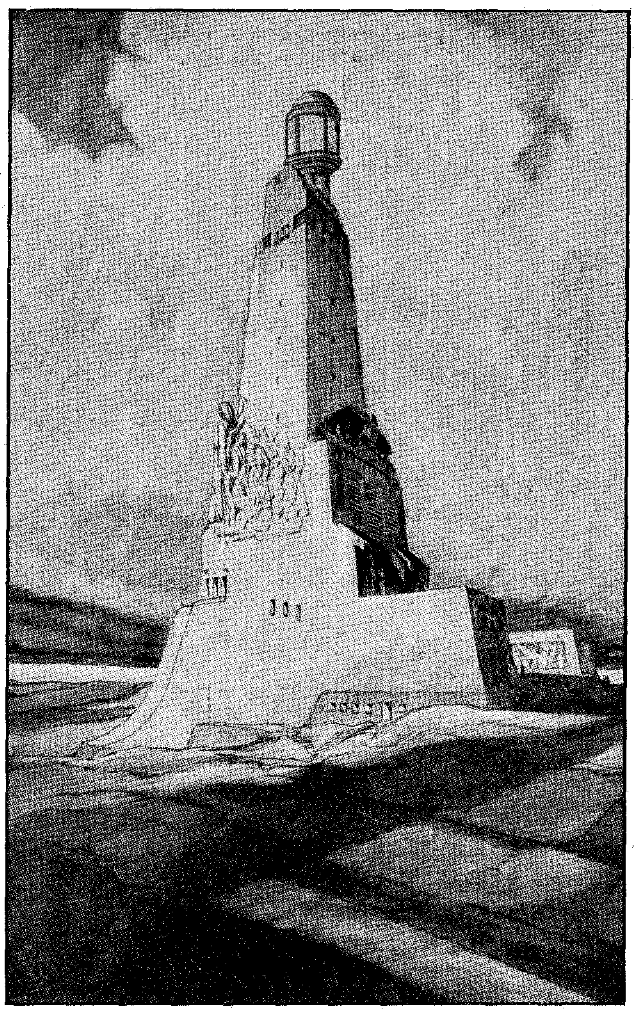
A PUBLIC SCHOOL OF ANIZY LE CHATEAU, FORMERLY AN ARMY BARRACKS.

Where physicians and nurses also hold clinics for the children of the devastated village. This village is halfway between Laon and Soissons.

TIES THAT BIND FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES

A "SOUVENIR OF FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP," published in Paris, bears on its cover a representation of our Statue of Liberty and this inscription: "1773—United for the Independence of America. 1918—United for the Independence of the World." But our War of Independence and the World War do not comprise the whole story of this remarkable international friendship, altho they are its two supremely dramatic chapters. The discovery and first settlement of a vast portion of what is now the United States we owe to the enterprise, courage and pioneer spirit of French explorers, missionaries and fur-traders of the 16th and 17th centuries. Nine States west of the Allegheny Mountains—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri—were first permanently settled by the French, the records show; and five others—Maine, South Carolina, Florida Arkansas and Texas—were also first settled by French expeditions, but these settlements were not permanent.

To Rousseau, Voltaire and the French Encyclopedists the authors of our Declaration of Independence undoubtedly owed a great deal of their political philosophy. And in return the advent of the French Republic was greatly hastened by the example of the American Revolution. As Thomas Jefferson wrote at the time: "Celebrated writers of France and England had already sketched good principles on the subject of government; yet the American Revolution seems first to have awakened the thinking part of the French nation in general from the sleep of despotism in which they were sunk." It was not until 1917 and 1918, however, that our ancient debt was paid in a manner commensurate with our gratitude and our strength, in what a Frenchman has called "the most marvelous crusade in history."



FRANCE'S WAR MONUMENT TO AMERICA.

To commemorate America's part in the World War, the French Government and the French people erected this light-bearing obelisk which overlooks the Atlantic Ocean at Pointe de Grave, near Bordeaux. The master sculptor is Bartholomé, and his assistants are all war veterans. The cornerstone was laid by the President of France on September 6, 1919, the anniversary of the birth of Lafayette, who sailed from Bordeaux one hundred and forty-two years earlier with his comrades to take part in the American War of Independence.

Turning first, for closer inspection, to the record of our indebtedness to France, we find its outstanding feature the part played by the French Government, and by such Frenchmen as Lafayette and Rochambeau, in our War of Independence. In that struggle, wrote Thomas Jefferson, "France, aiding us as she did, with money and forces, shortened much the time and lessened the expense of blood." But many Americans of a later day, viewing our Revolutionary drama through a vista of nearly a hundred and fifty years, have not hesitated to attribute to French intervention an actually decisive part in the outcome. "Had not the Bourbon Government sent troops, fleets, munitions and money to the support of the failing and desperate American fortunes, it is probable that Washington would not have prevailed," writes Albert J. Beveridge in his "Life of John Marshall" (Houghton Mifflin). And but for Jefferson's receptivity to the French political philosophy of his day, writes W. C. Brownell in "French Traits" (Scribners), "we should have had as short-lived a democratic republic as Hamilton prophesied and endeavored to compass."

In an introduction to James Breck Perkins's "France in the American Revolution" (Houghton Mifflin), J. J. Jusserand, French Ambassador at Washington, resketches briefly the story of what France did, and on what generous terms. Writing in 1911, three years before the outbreak of the World War, he says in part:

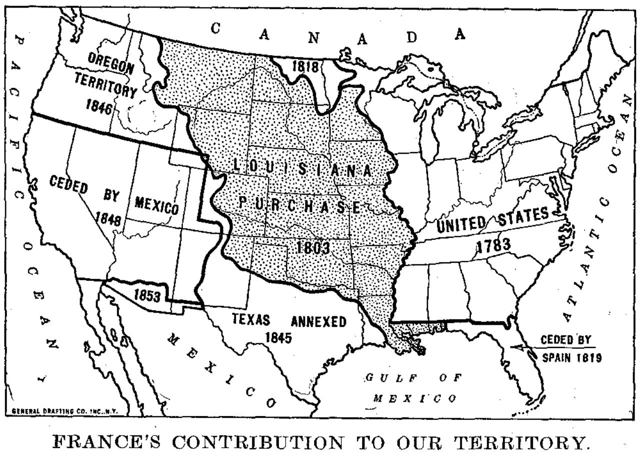
> "On Friday the 6th of February, 1778, plenipotentiaries met in Paris to sign a treaty for which there had been no precedent in history, and of which there has been no imitation since. Three of them represented a government that was independent only in its own estimation; they were called Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee, and were delegates of the new-born 'United States of North America'; the fourth represented the oldest monarchy in Europe, and was Conrad Gerard de Rayneval, destined to be later the first diplomat ever accredited to America.
>
> "Article II of the treaty provided that 'the essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence absolute and unlimited of the said United States.' By other articles France pledged herself not to lay down her arms until this independence had been achieved, and whatever be the delay, cost, or losses, to neither claim nor accept anything for the help thus provided. She even specifically consented that if conquests were made 'in the northern part of America,' the conquered land would be annexed to the United States, and not to the country which had settled Canada.
>
> "A treaty of commerce had been signed on the same day, and in the same spirit, France reserving for herself no advantage, but subscribing an agreement to which any nation, England included, would be welcome to be a party when it chose. France, wrote Franklin, has 'taken no advantage of our present difficulties to exact terms which we would not willingly grant when established in prosperity and power.' France, grumbled Mr. de Floridablanca, prime minister of Spain, when the treaties were read to him, 'is acting like Don Quixote.'
>
> "The treaties signed on the 6th of February, 1778, were certainly unprecedented. So much so that, in some minds, and for a long time (in that of John Adams, for example, to the last), doubts remained. Was that really possible? Were there no secret articles? No, there were none. Would France keep her word, and, if success was attained, reserve for herself nothing

> on a continent, two-thirds of which had been hers? She would, and did, keep her word. Even Washington had had his doubts and had wondered, when time and again plans were submitted to him for an action in Canada, whether there was not in them 'more than the disinterested zeal of allies' (Nov. 11, 1778). The event proved that such fears were groundless."

On the signing of this treaty England declared war on France. But the old animosity between France and England, Mr. Jusserand maintains, was the secondary, not the primary reason for France's espousal of America's cause. While certain French statesmen and military leaders welcomed primarily the chance to strike at England, says Mr. Jusserand, "among the French people at large it was quite otherwise: the rebellious colonies were popular, not because they wanted to throw off an English yoke, but because they wanted to throw off a yoke." The consequent five years of war, he reminds us "cost the French treasury seven hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars," but while the French people "groaned under the weight of taxation" they "never grumbled at the expense for such a cause."

American readers do not need to be reminded here of the heroic part played in the American Revolution by the Marquis de Lafayette and other young Frenchmen who, without waiting for the action of their Government, threw themselves heart and soul into the struggle for America's freedom.

Glancing back to the earlier days of French discovery in America, we are reminded by the "Encyclopedia Britannica" that this pioneer work culminated between 1670 and 1690 in the great exploring activity of Marquette, Joliet and La Salle. In this period "the Ohio and Mississippi rivers were discovered and their courses were mainly or wholly traced." French explorers also penetrated far into the regions beyond the Mississippi, and posts were established at various points along the Great Lakes. During the first two decades of the 18th century the French also established themselves on the Gulf of Mexico, founding Mobile in 1702 and New Orleans in 1718. Between Quebec and the Gulf ports they established a series of posts, including Niagara, Detroit, Fort Miamee, Fort St. Joseph, French Fort, and Fort Chartres (opposite St. Louis). Thus "French zeal and enterprise had seized upon the heart of the continent," which was later acquired by the United States Government under Jefferson for $15,000,000—the famous "Louisiana Purchase" of 1803.

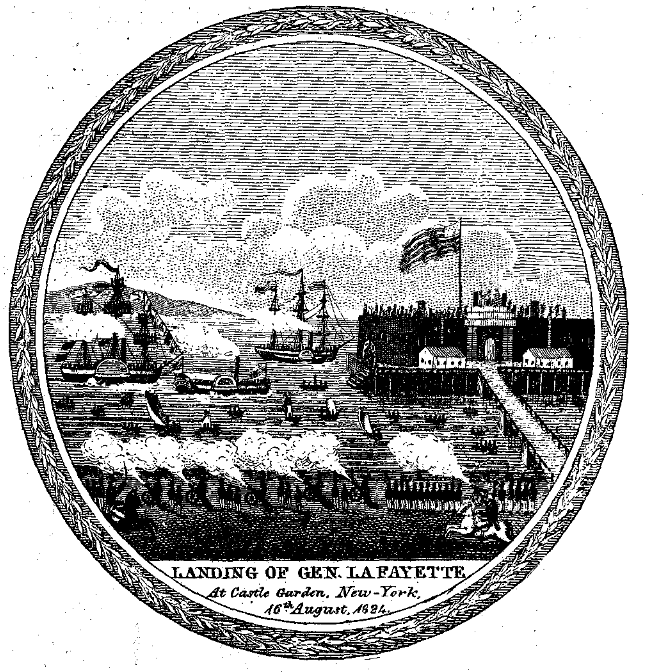


FRANCE'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR TERRITORY.

By the Louisiana Purchase the United States in 1803 acquired from France approximately 1,000,000 square miles of territory, or about five times the area of Continental France.

Other French contributions to our national development are cited by the committee in charge of the French section of a recent historical pageant called, "America's Making." In a foreword to the program we are reminded of the extensive immigration of French Huguenots into the British colonies, and particularly into Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia and South Carolina. We read further:

> "In later times French immigration has not equaled numerically that of several other European peoples, but French influence has never ceased to be exerted most powerfully upon our national life. It is rather curious that altho France is preeminently an agricultural country, the French in America have been and are to-day engaged chiefly in manufacturing and mechanical pusuits. But it is true also that a number of important agricultural industries were first established by French settlers, among them the cultivation of grapes, cotton, sugar, indigo and silk, and they brought the cultivation of rice, tobacco and fruit-trees to a high degree of perfection. In the early days of our history they began lead-mining, copper-smelting, bell-casting and sugar-refining, and the Du Pont family founded their great gunpowder industry. Later the French became largely represented in artistic industries, silk manufacture, tapestries dressmaking, pottery, jewelry.



LAFAYETTE'S SECOND VISIT TO AMERICA.

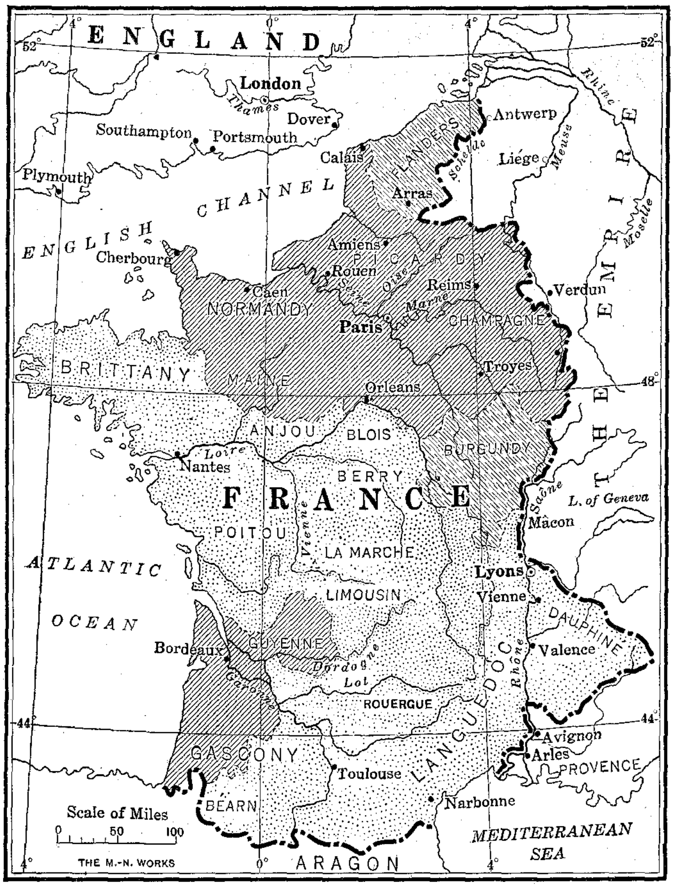
From an old engraving.

> "In the Colonial Period the French were undoubted leaders in commercial enterprise, and famous merchants of those days are still remembered, such as the Faneuils, the Lispenards, the Allaires, the Marquands, the De Lanceys, the Manigaults. The most prosperous citizens of this period were of French origin. Many of them were honored in New York by giving their names to the streets, and New Yorkers are aware that many of the names of their down-town streets are French. But they are not so fully aware of the fact that many of the familiar Dutch names that stand out so prominently in the history of early New York are merely translations of French names, and that the De Witts, for example, were really descendants of the Le Blancs, who had emigrated into Holland before sailing for America. So it was that Deschamps was transformed into Van der Velde, Du Bois into Van der Bosch, Chevalier into Ruyter, Le Grand into De Groot. Hundreds of French names also were anglicized out of all possibility of recognition, so that in this way, knowledge of the real services of the French race here has been largely concealed.

Turning now to the question of what France owes to the United States, we realize that the main item, American intervention in the World War, is too recent and too familiar to call for more than mention here. When we declared war against Germany in 1917, Alexander Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, called the attention of the Chamber of Deputies to the fact that "the most pacific Democracy in the world" was entering the war on France's side, "desiring neither conquest nor compensation, its only aim to contribute toward the victory of Right and Freedom."

AN OUTLINE OF FRANCE'S TEMPESTUOUS HISTORY

THE STORY RUNS that once a newly enriched but educationally limited admirer of the first Napoleon, wishing to devote certain library shelves to his pet subject, gave an order to a dealer to acquire for him all the available books printed about the great Corsican. The first consignment consisted of some forty thousand volumes. The dealer explained apologetically that that was only a start, representing merely those works that were convenient to hand. The next consignment, he hoped, would prove to be more adequate. In an article attempting to outline, within a necessarily limited range, all of France's stupendous and dramatic history, that story, with its lesson of humility, naturally comes to mind. In the history of France Napoleon is but a chapter, yet forty thousand volumes meant but a scratching of the surface of that chapter. On the other hand, the story of the Creation was told in ten words.



FRANCE AT THE DEATH OF HENRY V, 1422
(Second English Invasion)

▨ Territory which recognized the English king as King of France
░ Territory which remained loyal to the Dauphin
▧ French Allies of the English

"All Gaul is divided into three parts" was the way in which Julius Cæsar began the Commentaries that for centuries has been one of the pet terrors of countless generations of schoolboys. In a condensation of French history those words make a serviceable beginning. Also, in another sense, one might say "the history of France is divided in four parts." The first main period of the narrative, as Ernest Dimnet points out in "French Grammar Made Clear" (Funk & Wagnalls Company), covers the years from 50 B.C., when Cæsar came and conquered, down through the Frankish invasion under King Clovis, the splendor of Charlemagne, to the time when his weakly successors let fall the scepter of real power, and the Feudal System, which meant a France of thousands of petty domains in the hands of contentious nobles, sprang into being. That was in the ninth and tenth centuries, and in the year 987, the royal authority had become so purely nominal that Hugues Capet confined the last descendant of Charlemagne to a monastery, assumed the rôle of king, and founded the House of Capet.

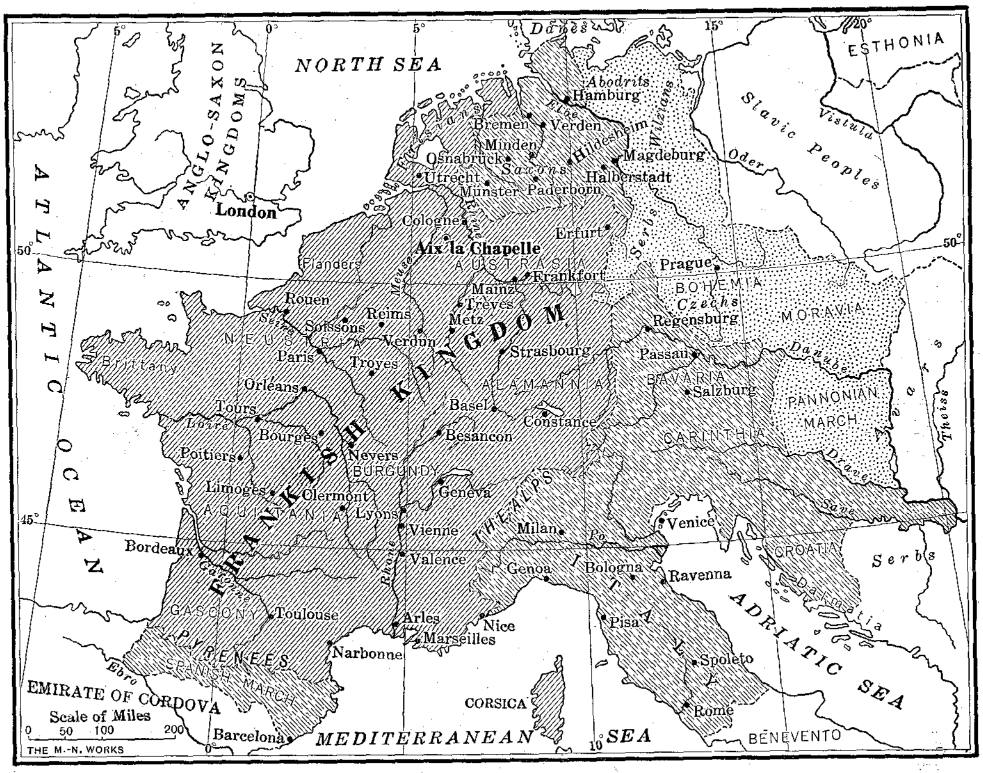
That was the period when France was yet called Gaul. More than a thousand years it covered. Half a century before Charlemagne, Charles Martel had ruled. He it was who saved Europe from the domination of the Saracen. Had defeat instead of victory been the lot of Charles Martel at the Battle of Tours in 732, the historians assure us, the doctrines of Mahomet instead of those of Christ would have been fastened upon the western world. Charles, dying in 741, divided his power between his sons Carloman and Pépin III. Carloman became a monk and Pépin consolidated the kingdom to leave it, in his turn, to his two sons, making the elder, Charles, King of Austrasia. Soon what had been the Frankish Kingdom became the Empire of Charlemagne.

At the beginning of his reign, in 768, the Frankish Kingdom stretched from the Pyrenees to the North Sea, including the Lowlands and a great part of what is modern western Germany. (See accompanying map, The Empire of Charlemagne.) But Charlemagne, as Charles soon came to be called, undertook fresh conquests, until his dominion reached down the Italian peninsula to the south of Rome, and to the eastward included Bavaria, Carinthia, Croatia and Dalmatia. It was far greater in extent than the Empire of the First Napoleon a thousand years later; that is, of course, excluding from the latter those states not belonging to the Empire, but simply dependent upon Napoleon. (See map Napoleon's First French Empire, 1812.)

The second main period of French history was from 987, when, with the death of Louis V, the Capetian Dynasty began, down to 1453, when the sinister Louis XI ascended the throne. That was the period of the formation of modern France. The maps of it show a France that was as puny and divided as the France of Charlemagne had been great. Those were the centuries of the English wars, and the centuries of the Crusades. When, in 1066, William the Conqueror went to the invasion of England, he still retained his duchy of Normandy. Under Henry II, the first of the Plantagenets, English possessions on French soil included not only Normandy, but all of the old provinces of Brittany, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Berry and Auvergne. That was in 1180, when the French Crown Lands were confined to that limited region about Paris known as the Isle of France. Under Henry III the English became lords of Aquitaine and Gascony as well. Even greater was the crisis during the Hundred Years War (1337–1453). The Kings of England claimed feudal rights to the crown of France, and in 1422 Henry VI was proclaimed at Paris itself as King of England and France. In 1428 the English occupied all eastern and northern France as far as the Loire; the parliament and the University of Paris had acknowledged the English king; while the nominal French king, Charles VII, was at Bourges. Then, in the year 1429, a peasant girl who had seen visions came out of Domremy.

Joan of Arc had won back much, but the France that Louis XI found when he came to the throne in 1453, twenty-two years after Joan's death in the Market place of Rouen, was only about half the size of the France of the present day. The sly and furtive Louis was cruel and superstitious, but he was constructive. "A great king, the precursor of modern royalty; in fact, one of the monarchs that France could least have spared" (Mary Duclaux's "Short History of France"). With his ascension to the throne began the third main period of French history, the French Monarchy, which was to last till the death of Louis XVI in 1793. With the expulsion of the English, France had become once more a great European Power. Louis devoted himself to the task of unification, of breaking the power of strong and arrogant dukes, and adding bit by bit to the royal territory. He usually won by his favorite method, diplomacy, rather than arms. In dealing with the nobility, representing the old feudal system, he sought to diminish their power by multiplying their number.

After Louis XI in turn came Charles VIII, Louis XII and Francis I. With every succeeding monarch the throne was assuming a more magnificent position and attitude. France having been consolidated once more, it was a matter of extending her boundaries. Francis I (1515–1547), Henry II (1547–1559), Francis II (1559–1560), Charles IX (1560–1574), and then with Henry III (1574–1589) the House of Valois ceased to rule and the Bourbons came in with Henry IV who had been Henry of Navarre. With his grandson Louis XIV, the very summit of kingship was attained. The "Sun King" typified all the brilliant qualities of the kings of France, but also their shortcomings. He who said so truly, "I am the State," founded the absolute power, and thus represented the apogee of the third main period of French history. But he, too, more than any other, contributed to bring that period to an end by making the Revolution of 1789 inevitable and even necessary. He did not live to reap the harvest, nor did the grandson, who as Louis XV succeeded him to reign for so many years. It was on his death-bed that Louis XV said, "After me the deluge." And the deluge came.


NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGLO-SAXON KINGDOMS
London
FRANKISH KINGDOM
AUSTRASIA
NEUSTRIA
Brittany
AQUITANIA
GASCONY
BURGUNDY
ALAMANNIA
BOHEMIA
Czechs
MORAVIA
PANNONIAN MARCH
CARINTHIA
CROATIA
Serbs
Dalmatia
Slavic Peoples
ESTHONIA
Abodrits
Saxons
Frisians
Wiltzians
Sorbs
BAVARIA
SPANISH MARCH
PYRENEES
THE ALPS
ITALY
BENEVENTO
CORSICA
EMIRATE OF CORDOVA
ADRIATIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hamburg
Bremen
Verden
Minden
Osnabrück
Magdeburg
Halberstadt
Utrecht
Münster
Paderborn
Cologne
Aix la Chapelle
Erfurt
Frankfort
Mainz
Treves
Metz
Prague
Regensburg
Passau
Salzburg
Strasbourg
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Rouen
Reims
Soissons
Verdun
Paris
Troyes
Orléans
Tours
Bourges
Poitiers
Limoges
Clermont
Nevers
Lyons
Basel
Constance
Besançon
Geneva
Vienne
Valence
Milan
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Genoa
Bologna
Ravenna
Pisa
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Toulouse
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THE M.-N. WORKS

THE EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

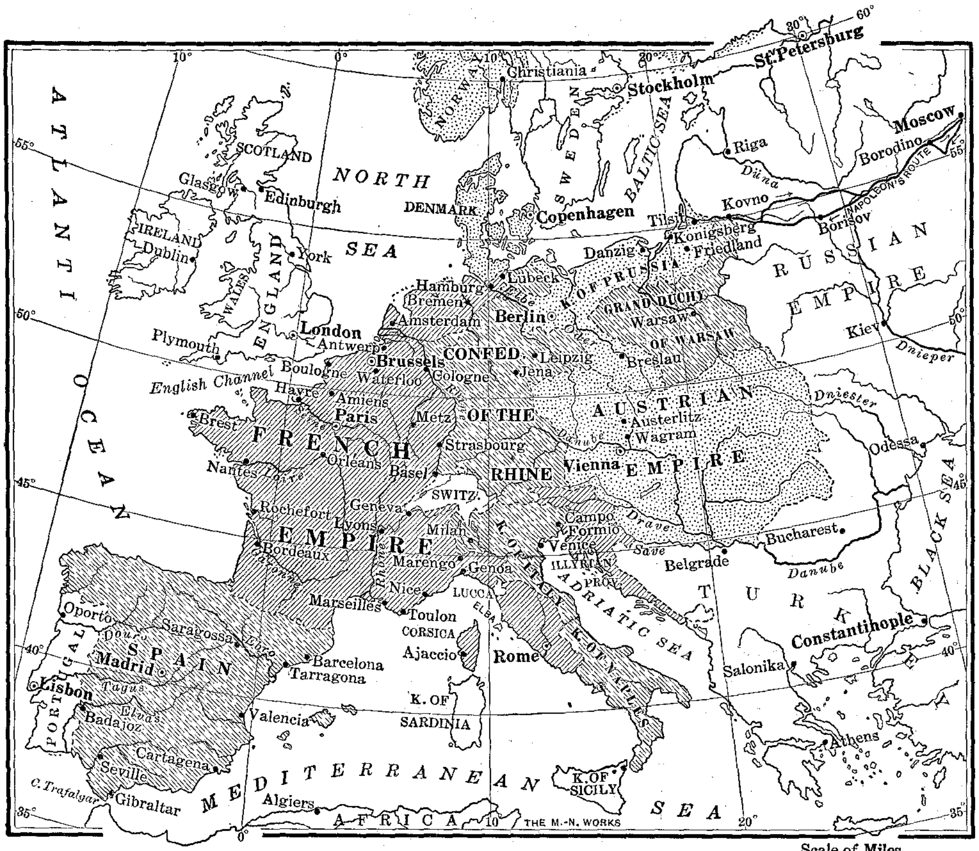
▨ Frankish Kingdom at the beginning of Charlemagne's Reign, 768.

▨ Extent of conquest of Charlemagne at his death, 814.

░ Peoples tributary to Charlemagne.

The fourth main period means contemporary France, that is, France from the destruction of the Bastille to the present day.

We picture the Revolution as the bursting of a dam; the spontaneous uprising of those who had been submerged in cities or had been yoked with the oxen in the fields. As a matter of fact, it was the work of the middle classes, the *bourgeoisie*, which used the working classes as a weapon against the throne and the privileged nobility, says Ernest Dimnet. Paradoxically, Napoleon was at once a despot and the leader of the struggle of his age against despotism. The contest did not end with his fall. The return of the Bourbons in 1814, and again in 1815 after Waterloo; the revolution of 1830, which drove away a King of France and put a King of the French (a very important distinction) in his place; the revolution of 1848, which dispensed with that King of the French, Louis-Philippe; the short-lived Second Republic; the Second Empire with its splendor and feverish unrest; all these were but a continuation of the struggle which began in 1793 and did not end until the Republic was solidly established in 1870. Since, tho suspended through the period of the Great War, there has been another struggle taking its place. In this struggle it is no longer the *bourgeoisie* that is insurgent. The middle class that at the beginning of the period stirred revolution now fears and fights it. A new force, that is known as Labor, has assumed the rôle of the *bourgeoisie* of the eighteenth century. Tho without any violent outbreaks, and, as the war showed, ready to unite when threatened by a common foe, the battle goes on.


ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
ENGLAND
WALES
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dublin
York
London
Plymouth
English Channel
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
Christiania
Stockholm
St. Petersburg
Copenhagen
BALTIC SEA
Riga
Moscow
Borodino
Napoleon's Route
Düna
Kovno
Tilsit
Borisov
Königsberg
Friedland
Danzig
PRUSSIA
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
Lübeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterdam
Berlin
GRAND DUCHY OF WARSAW
Warsaw
Kiev
Dnieper
Dniester
Antwerp
Brussels
Waterloo
Cologne
CONFED. OF THE RHINE
Leipzig
Jena
Breslau
Boulogne
Havre
Amiens
Paris
Metz
Brest
FRENCH EMPIRE
Nantes
Orléans
Strasbourg
Basel
AUSTRIAN EMPIRE
Austerlitz
Wagram
Vienna
Odessa
Rochefort
Geneva
Lyons
SWITZ.
Campo Formio
Venice
Milan
Marengo
Genoa
Bordeaux
ILLYRIAN PROV.
Drave
Save
Bucharest
Belgrade
Danube
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
Constantinople
Salonika
Athens
Marseilles
Nice
Toulon
LUCCA
ELBA
CORSICA
Ajaccio
Rome
ADRIATIC SEA
KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Oporto
Saragossa
Douro
SPAIN
Madrid
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Tagus
Badajoz
Barcelona
Tarragona
Valencia
K. OF SARDINIA
Cartagena
Seville
C. Trafalgar
Gibraltar
Algiers
AFRICA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
K. OF SICILY
THE M.-N. WORKS

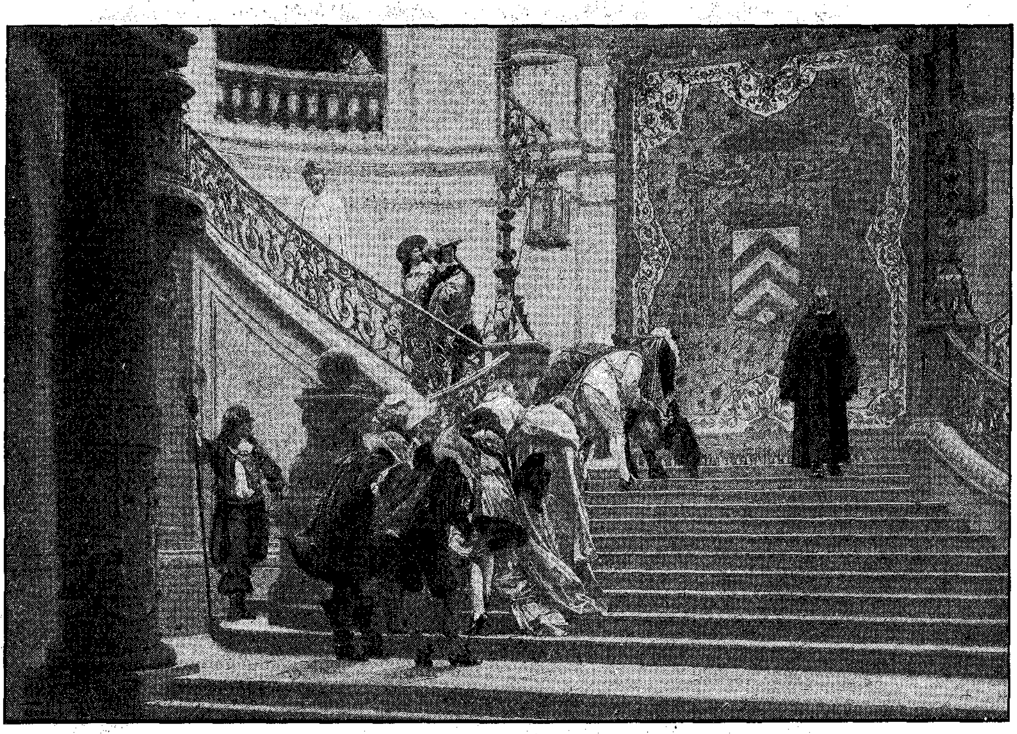
NAPOLEON'S FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE, 1812

Scale of Miles 0 50 100 200 300 400

▨ First French Empire. ▨ States dependent on Napoleon ░ States allied with Napoleon

THE FRENCH INSTINCT FOR ART

"IN ART WE CARE MORE for the true than even for the beautiful." So said a French critic, M. Jacques de Biez, and the American William C. Brownell adds that "it is precisely for this reason that sentimental and poetical peoples have hitherto wholly surpassed the French in art, where the beautiful is of even more importance than the true; Italy in plastic art, for example, the Germans in music, the English in poetry." These words were written in 1882 and appear in Mr. Brownell's "French Traits" (Charles Scribner's Sons). They will perhaps be disputed by the French themselves; in fact, Mr. Brownell shows that they have been. "In vain does Victor Hugo, running down the list of great poets, associate Voltaire with Dante and Shakespeare; in vain does every French writer on art, having occasion, in any general way, to mention Raphael, habitually add the name of Poussin; none but Frenchmen are deceived." To be sure, the French have an imposing muster-roll of greatness:



GÉRÔME'S "L'EMINENCE GRISE."

The honor in which the French hold Gérôme is recognition of his excellence "in form, in restraint, in a certain felicity of style." "His Gray Eminence" was Father Joseph, who ruled France by his influence over Richelieu.

"Corneille, Racine, Jouvenet, Le Sueur, Lebrun, Watteau, Puget, Jean Goujon, Mignard, Houdon are glorious names, but they are not to be imposed as names of the first class, ranking with Velasquez, with Rembrandt, with Milton, Donatello, Leonardo, Goethe, when it is 'the art of art' that is in question. What foreigner has not been struck by the struggle which the French canvases in the *Salon Carré* of the Louvre make to justify their places in the serene and lofty company of the great Flemish, Dutch, Venetian masterpieces? One looks at Jouvenet's fine 'Descent from the Cross,' and thinks of Rubens's at Antwerp, of Daniele da Volterra's at Rome, of Sodoma's at Sienna, of Rembrandt's at Munich. A glance from Le Sueur's soft 'Saint Scholastica' to the gorgeous Rubens above it, from Poussin's portrait of himself to Rembrandt's 'Saskia,' from Rigaud's 'Bossuet' to Holbein's 'Erasmus,' from Gaspar Poussin's rural idyl to Giorgione's, brings one into a wholly different esthetic atmosphere; just as turning from 'Hernani,' or 'Le roi s'amuse,' to Wordsworth or Keats, or from 'Fra Diavolo' to 'Oberon,' does in other departments of fine art. It is the change from the atmosphere of the intelligence to that of poetry, from an atmosphere in which the true is insisted on to the region where the sense of discovery, the imagination, genius with its unexpectedness and its aspirations, are overmasteringly occupied with beauty."

Mr. Brownell wrote at the end of the last century, but it is perhaps questionable if any writer since has caused his book to be superseded, tho of course many fugitive expressions of the art instinct have since occurred which his book does not anticipate. What he lays down as a fundamental principle still remains true. "French art interests every one extremely," but "moves and touches so little any one but the French themselves." He runs over the great names of modern times—Rodin, Dalou, Carpeaux, Corot, Courbet, Rousseau, Troyon, and Millet, but declares that "these men are wholly exceptional, not only in the possession of conspicuous genius, but in the quality of their genius." One may be startled to read that "it is not M. Pavis de Chavannes that Paris really admires, but let us not say M. Bouguereau, for that would be unfair, or M. Cabanel, or even M. Gérôme, tho each of these painters is honored in his own country in a way which it is difficult for a foreigner to understand. Let us say M. Meissonier. M. Meissonier presides without a rival in French estimation generally; his qualities are precisely those which appeal to French admiration—sanity, flawless workmanship, thoroughly adequate expression of a wholly clear and dignified pictorial motive."

French art, Mr. Brownell proceeds to argue, is "naturally characterized more by style than substance." It insists, we are told, upon what Buffon calls "order and movement" more than upon motive. Further:

"It addresses itself to the intellect mainly rather than to the sense or the susceptibility. French painting occupies itself more than any art except that of the Dutch masters with subtle values, which give a refined intellectual pleasure. The magic of color or composition which moves and the sensuousness which charms are quite lacking. It is in line and mass, and light and shade, and delicate adjustments of harmonious tones that French painting excels. Baudry passes for grandiose, and Bouguereau for subtle, spite of the eclecticism of the one and the emptiness of the other, fundamentally considered, because, abstractedly and impersonally considered, mass and line respectively are thus handled by them. The excess of a devotion to form is precisely this traditionalism and inanity.

"The excess of a devotion to color is violence. Violence of any kind is instinctively repugnant to the French sense. It is Ingres, and not Delacroix, that permanently attaches and really interests his countrymen. Delacroix seems to them not merely romantic; he seems violent. Théophile Gautier, himself a thorough romanticist, calls Tintoretto *le roi des fougueux*—quite missing the ineffable sweetness and distinction of Tintoretto's hues and poetic poses.

"There is very little color at the Salon; altho there is an immense amount of quality, and of quality very sapiently understood, so that nature's color filtered through the plein air

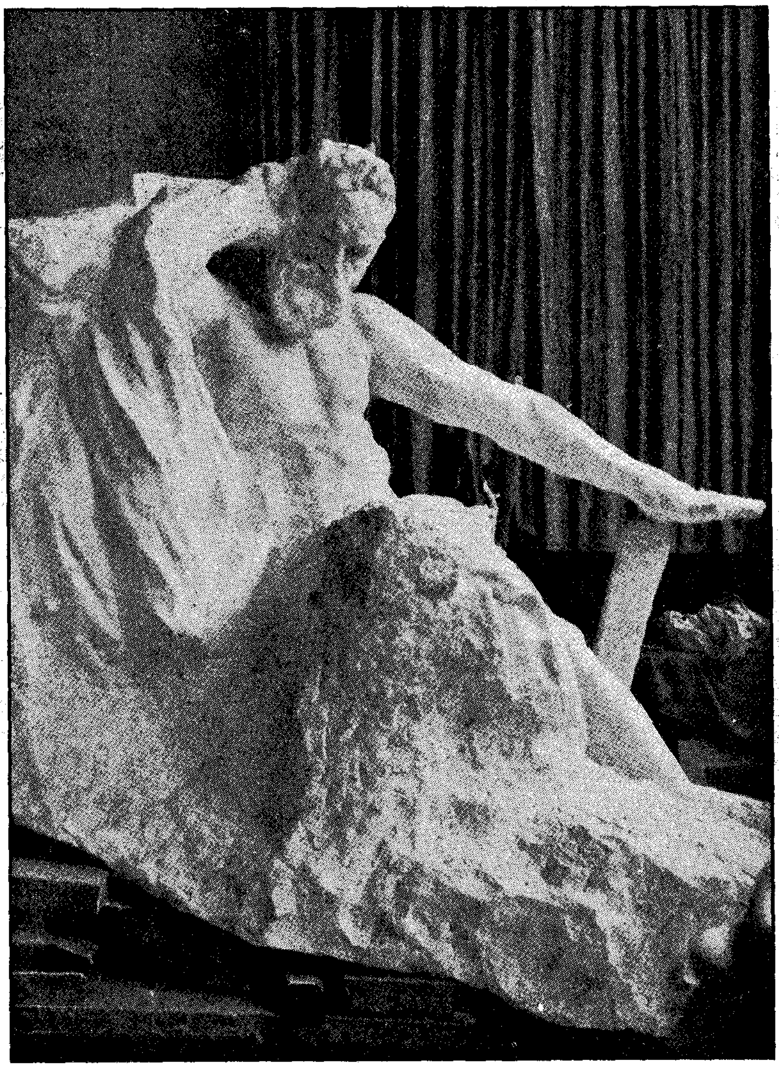
> process is satisfactorily reproduced. Yet passed through the alembic of the painter's personality, specially observed, insisted on, developed, it rarely is. 'Gray,' says M. de Biez again, 'which is the color of the sky in France, is also the color of truth itself, of that truth which tempers the impetuosity of enthusiasm and restrains the spirit within the middle spheres of precise reason.
>
> "Nothing could more accurately attest the French feeling in regard to color—the French distrust of its riotous potentialities. And, as when one looks constantly at one side of any thing its other side escapes him, the Salon is not only lacking in color, but it frequently illustrates how a constant preoccupation with its value leads to toleration of very disagreeable character in color. The light and dark harmony is now and then perfect, while at the same time charm, perfume, purely sensuous quality is quite lacking."

Mr. Brownell selects the work of Gérôme as illustrative of the difference between the French way of looking at things and our own:

> "His work, largely considered, lacks just that element of reality which apparently its author and his public conceive to be its *raison d'être*. But the evolution of such a painter and his popularity witness strikingly the culture of the environment, where all serious effort is soberly and sanely made, where every artist seems occupied with what he was born to do, and where that crying disproportion between ambition and accomplishment characteristic of the amateur stage of progress is reduced to a minimum. M. Gérôme's work is in this sense admirably professional, and the almost universal honor in which it is held is admirable recognition of this aspect of it—its excellence, that is to say, in form, in restraint, in a certain felicity of style, often, which raises it far above almost any contemporary work of the kind, and occasionally (as in the 'Ave, Cæsar! Morituri te salutant') achieves for it a dramatic distinction bordering on grandeur. Compare it for these qualities with any work produced among us by fellow-craftsmen who find Gérôme terribly deficient in charm, who have the true interests of art so much at heart as to fear compromising them should they admit the value of education, even in the absence of afflatus. And observe the prodigious difference between the milieu whose admiration fosters these qualities and our own, which expiates its ignorance of their importance by attaching itself to the experimental and the ephemeral, and which by its ingenuous exaction of stimulating and contempt for sustaining viands is condemned oftenest to a Barmecide banquet in the halls of art."

Elegance is the final quality that characterizes French art in its widest scope, and "the divinity which presides over every esthetic shrine is Taste."

> "In everything plastic, taste is universally the French test of excellence. Offenses against taste are the sins most shocking to the French sense; obedience to its dictates is the attitude most cordially approved by the French mind. . . . From landscape gardening to needlework, from bookbindings to placards, from the carefully considered proportions of a Neo-grec palace to the moldings on a block of builder's buildings, from the decoration of a theater to the arrangement of a kitchen-garden, in dress, in amusements, in household furnishings, in carriages, chandeliers, clocks, mirrors, table services—in fine, in every object produced by the hand of man—is visible the working of the art instinct under the direction of taste to the end of elegance. In Paris every vista is an artistic spectacle. From the point of view of art nothing in the world equals the picture one sees in looking toward the Louvre from the Arc de l'Etoile—unless it be the line of the boulevards, where the buildings, the terraces, the shop-windows, the people combine in the production of a scene from which every natural element except the sky above it has been eliminated, and which would therefore be dazing and depressing if its harmony, its taste, its elegance did not render it beyond all expression stimulating and delightful. The entire city is a composition, the principle of fitness in whose lines and masses, tones, and local tints secures elegance in the ensemble. Elegance is embodied by Paris as perfectly as, according to Victor Hugo, majesty is by Rome, beauty by Venice, grace by Naples, and wealth by London.



RODIN'S "VICTOR HUGO."

The French are not to be judged by Rodin, because he is among a group "wholly exceptional, not only in genius but in the quality of their genius."

> "Naturally the rule of taste results in the tyranny of the mode. Nowhere, perhaps, is fashion so exacting, not only in dress and demeanor, but in plastic art itself. Hence the development of schools, the erection of methods into systems, the succession of romanticists to classicists and of realists to both, the sequence of academic, pre-Raphaelite, plein air, impressionist notions. So that if the mass of French art is too conventional, too little spiritual, too far separated from nature, too material in a word, to be constantly renewed by fresh impulses operating in the work of original geniuses continually springing up, it nevertheless always makes the most of a novel view, a fresh position by developing, systematizing, and finally imposing it as the mode. . . .
>
> "Taste, moreover, is universal in France. It pervades all ranks. It dictates the blouse of the ouvrier, the blue and white composure of the blanchisseuse, the furnishing of a concièrge's lodge as explicitly as it does the apparel of the élégante or the etiquette of a salon. It banishes everywhere raggedness, dirt, slovenliness, disorder. Having classified people, so far as possible, it uniforms them; and by uniforming the classes it unifies the whole which the classes compose. Thus everyone is a critic, everyone instinctively feels, as to any specific thing, whether or no it comes up to the general standard. The first-comer is a judge of art, as in Italy he is of beauty. Everyone's

> instinct is trained under the influence of taste all the time; whichever way one turns he receives some imperceptible education. Nature, wilfulness, untrammelled self-expression, and spontaneity are lacking. An English friend of mine complained in disgust of the placidity and tenue of the immense crowd at Gambetta's funeral, and of its blue, white, gray, and black monotone of color. An Italian prince or pauper, raffiné or rustic, throws the concentrated charm of an absolute unconsciousness into a look, a gesture, an attitude, which the happiest art can never hope to rival. Perhaps we may maintain that there is a subtle order and harmony in the fortuitous, the accidental, which escapes the ordinary eye, and which the ordinary artist does not catch. But whereas this kind of harmony is somewhat insubstantial, and one's feeling for it speculative and fanciful, France presents the stimulating spectacle of an entire people convinced with Sénancour that the tendency to order should form 'an essential part of our inclinations, of our instinct, like the tendency to self-preservation and to reproduction,' and illustrating its conviction consciously and unremittently in every sphere of life and art—making indeed an art of life itself.
>
> "With this feeling impregnating the moral atmosphere, with the architectonic spirit informing all activities, the trifling as well as the serious, it is no wonder that Paris is the world's art clearing-house whither every one goes to perfect, or at least to 'consecrate' his talent, and the center of artistic production whence art objects as well as art ideas are disseminated throughout civilization. Nor is it surprizing that even in music—for which the French have certainly no special gift, owing to their lack of sentiment, to the absence of rhythm and the predominance of the saccade note in the French language and character—Paris should have reached its indisputable eminence. What is curious, however, and what constitutes a singular criticism of our century as the 'heir of all the ages,' is that the least poetic should be the most artistic of modern peoples; that France, in fact, which 'in art cares more for the true than even for the beautiful,' should be the only country comparable with the Italy of the Renaissance and the Greece of antiquity, not only for the prodigious amount, but for the general excellence of her artistic activity."

REBIRTH OF MUSIC IN FRANCE

AMONG THE ACKNOWLEDGED LEADERS of musical progress stands France. But this position she has taken up but recently. Less than a hundred years ago she seemed to forget her glorious past as a musical nation and fall to a low level, "caring little for anything except the shallower types of operatic or drawing-room music." Thus writes no less an authority than M. Calvocoressi, late editor of the *Revue Francaise de Musique* and lecturer on modern music at the Paris Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales. The history of music in France has some strange counterparts in her political career. She lapsed from her high estate under Rameau, and hailed as great masters composers like Meyerbeer, Halévy and even Adolphe Adam. But following her dull period she has given birth to "a multitude of composers whose activities in all branches of this art have raised countless debates, enthusiasm, perplexity, and anger, but left few music lovers indifferent." In the London *Daily Telegraph* M. Calvocoressi recently gave a survey of French modern music, noting that the heraldings of the Renaissance were plain to the observant, even in the days when French music was at its lowest ebb. We read:

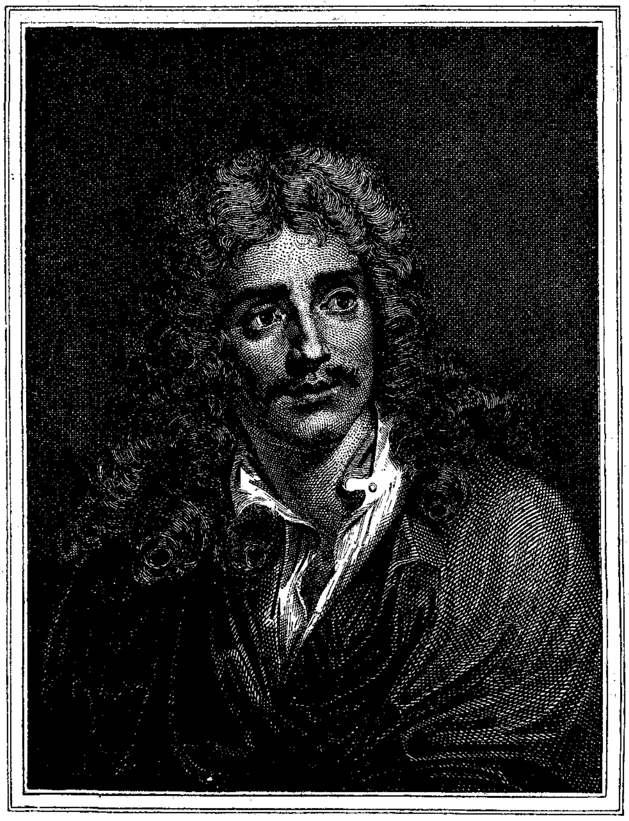
> "Barely half a dozen years after the appearance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Berlioz had come forth with his Symphonie Fantastique—Berlioz, the reckless foe of conventions, and accessorily of things more desirable in music; Berlioz, not genuinely progressive, despite his revolutionary attitudes, but, altho incapable of reconstructing where he had cleared the ground, a wonderful pioneer.
>
> "At the same time other influences, then less apparent, but whose far-reaching effects are obvious when one looks backwards, were at work. Chopin and Liszt, whose works have been the chief factor in the evolution of instrumental music in France as well as in most other countries, were in Paris, enjoying a popularity, more social perhaps than genuinely due to artistic comprehension, yet, as events show, sowing the good seed. César Franck had come from his native city of Liège and was at work in Paris, humble, unnoticed, pending the time when he was to become the leader of a school as remarkable for its uncompromising earnestness as for the way in which it has spread and progressed under the leadership of his pupil, Vincent d'Indy. At an early period of his career, Wagner was in Paris. It is difficult to say, however, whether at that time he exercised any positive influence. Likewise, one may question whether the performances in 1845 of excerpts from the works of Glinka created a lasting impression. The fact remains that both Wagner and Russian music were to become important factors in the modern evolution of French music.
>
> "Among the first composers to whom, after Berlioz, the French school owes its progress, Saint-Saëns, Lalo and Gabriel Fauré stand, besides César Franck, foremost. One may add Gounod, whose aspirations were perhaps less lofty, but who introduced into the quality of the more facile operatic music subtle and felicitous improvements—altho the style created by him was sadly to degenerate in the hands of his followers. Bourgault-Ducoudray, a sincere artist, who possest a fine technique and a keen sense of the picturesque, was one of the first to derive inspiration from folk-music and exotic music.
>
> "Emmanuel Chabrier, who during the whole of his life remained unknown save to a few, was a composer whose imagination roved far ahead of his time. He worked under conditions not particularly favorable. Had he but come a few years later, he might have achieved far more, and sooner earned the recognition that he deserved. But even unfavorably handicapped as he was, he has produced enough, not only to rank high among his contemporaries, but to exercise a lasting and beneficial influence upon his successors—an influence specially noticeable in the works of M. Ravel and in those of Claude Debussy."

With these composers the modern French school was established upon a firm foundation, and henceforth it progressed constantly and speedily:

> "Two masters have been the mainstays of its progress by their direct action as teachers—Vincent d'Indy and Gabriel Fauré. The former, who founded, together with Bordes and Guilmant, and now directs, the Schola Cantorum, a school for composers and instrumentalists, was the first to establish musical education on a sound, thorough historical basis, and on the diligent study of masterpieces past and present. The latter, after being many years teacher of composition at the Paris Conservatoire, was appointed to the directorship of that establishment, his appointment marking the time when the methods of tuition there followed were considerably improved. Fauré's pupils comprise, among others, Florent Schmitt, Ravel, Louis Aubert, and Paul Ladmirault. Among the composers whose influence, altho not exercised through teaching, has been most great, Saint-Saëns, of course, stands foremost. He contributed, by his example and writings, to raise the level of technique far higher than it had reached before; and he has rendered great service by his uncompromising faith in classical ideals. As to Debussy's influence, it appears to have done, in the few quarters, comparatively unimportant, where it has made itself felt directly, more harm than good. But it is yet too early to pass judgment on the matter.
>
> "The range of French music as it stands to-day is surprizingly wide. The school includes composers as different in ideals and in methods as Gabriel Fauré and Albéric Magnard, Vincent d'Indy and Alfred Bruneau, Paul Dukas and Maurice Ravel, Gustave Charpentier and Florent Schmitt. Its contributions to the literature of music range, in the domain of the lyric drama from Chabrier's 'Gwendoline' and Saint-Saëns's 'Samson et Dalila' to Vincent d'Indy's 'Fervaal' and to 'Pelléas et Mélisande'; in that of orchestral music, from Debussy's nocturnes to Magnard's symphonies; in chamber music, from the sonatas and quartets of Fauré to Florent Schmitt's quintet and Ravel's trio; in pianoforte music, from Erik Satie's sketchy and prophetic sarabandes to Paul Dukas's most elaborate sonata; in song, from Duparc's 'Invitation au Voyage' to Ravel's 'Histoires Naturelles.' It is baffling in its variety, irritating perhaps at times through its restlessness, but marvelously active and purposeful. A good deal of the best music that it has produced remains neglected, not only abroad, but even by the French public. Perhaps too much of the indifferent stuff written by composers little known or famous has been brought before the public of various countries. And perhaps young French composers and their entourage devote too much time to party quarrels that seldom result in throwing light upon the questions they eagerly debate. But one thing is certain—that in proportion as French music becomes better known, its significance and import will be more fully realized."

WHAT MOLIÈRE MEANS TO THE FRENCH

NO WONDER the French make much of Molière. His three hundredth birthday occurred on January 15, and there was "much more pious ado," according to an English observer, than his country ever paid in any one's honor. True, Shakespeare's tercentenary occurred while the nations—all but ourselves—were busy with the Great War. We made up in ado over Shakespeare some of the energy we were withholding from the defense of civilization. London turned aside from soldiering to give a gala performance of "Julius Cæsar" and let the anniversary go at that. But the French, in "doing the right thing" by Molière, as a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* puts it, "salute what is most peculiarly French in themselves; they celebrate one of their own strongest points." The writer admits that "Shakespeare is enormously English at times"—in parts of the "Merry Wives," "Love's Labor's Lost," "Henry IV" and the "Winter's Tale." "But when he is at his greatest, and most completely himself, he towers right out of his Englishness into a rarer air above, that clings to no one country more than another." Such plays as "Othello" and "Antony and Cleopatra" are neither local nor racial in their "conception or temper." The subject of French literature is so great that a single article could give but a faint impression, so a writer is chosen who is most typical of the French genius. Nobody, non-French, so the writer maintains, "could have written the 'Bourgeois Gentilhomme' or the 'Médecin Malgré Lui.'" If the miracle had happened it would not be plausible. So, indeed, the writer argues, for—



FATHER OF THE COMÉDIE FRANCAISE.

In celebrating Molière's centenary last month the French salute "what is most peculiarly French in themselves."

"The more completely Molière is Molière, the further he carries the creative ecstasy of wit's self-enjoyment, so much the more zestfully does he explore the richest depths of the Gallic intellectual temper in its essence—as Lamb would say, in its quiddity. Wherever in one of his plays—say, in the scene of *Orgon's* return to his home in 'Tartufe,' or the climax of 'Les Precieuses Ridicules'—he is most surely doing what nobody else has had the genius to do. Molière is not merely vivacious; all masters of comedy are vivacious; he has a quality of vivacity as intensely racy of France as the savor of one out of all the sparkling wines of the world is of the terraced chalk downs of Champagne. And you become, for the moment, French while you laugh; you get an inlet into the practical philosophy on which, more than on any other, France has always ridden on her way.

"A Frenchman in whom the French talent abounds will generally fascinate you by the gusto with which he maintains a certain relation between two qualities in himself. One of these is the bold, free play of his mind; the other is a kind of artistic interest in common sense, a feeling for the esthetic value or comeliness of the alertly rational attitude toward life and everything in it. To shun shrill, overstrained exaltation, the unmeasured shout, the fanatical creed; to find one's good in a delicate balance between wit and sanity, using each to point the other—that desire and habit has done more than anything else to give French literature its predominant cast. And no Frenchman ever defended the fort of reason so pertinaciously as Molière while waving the banner of fancy so merrily from its battlements. When Shakespeare has his head among the stars, as in 'Hamlet' and 'Lear' you may not be always quite sure that he has his feet fast on the ground. But through all Molière's gayest raptures of comic invention you feel the firm hold of his moorings. Behind the most fantastic of his high-pitched airs you hear, like a firm, solid bass, the fortifying, ruling notes of an immense sobriety. This immense distaste for any kind of running amuck, with your head or your heart, has given some scandal to many of Molière's English readers. Perhaps they feel the difficulty most when reading 'Le Misanthrope,' or seeing it played. It distresses them that the obvious trumpeting idealist hero should be unhorsed; that the dazzling wit of the wonderful heroine should not lead at the end to love in a cottage; that all the exalted and quixotic sentiment should seem to get the worst of it. Blest, the play seems to say in their ears, are the commonplace, for they shall inherit the earth. And the painful effect is probably enhanced by the rhyming couplets of the verse, seeming at first so like 'the right butter-women's rank to market' after the lovely wildness of Shakespeare's blank verse. Well, that is to say that the reader's mind is very English and Molière's is very French. But perhaps with an effort many Britons have come to see what delectable meat and drink Molière must be to French minds."

Molière was a leader of those who, in Dante's phrase, find their peace in conforming to conditions that they find in force. Shakespeare is the supreme example of those whose tendency is to kick over the traces. So he did when he got rid of rhyme. But Molière not only submits but delights in submission:

"His couplet is an act of submission, not timid or helpless, but restful and jubilant. As he conformed to the ways of his craft he must have felt each rhyme rounding, pat and clean-cut, to its place with the relish of a traveler's return to a home that he loves without having to ask himself why. And that rhythmic swing out and return, never perfunctory, always eager and keen, fitted exactly Molière's 'interpretation of life' as it is called. The sober animation of his verse was the congenial mate for the animated sobriety of all that he seems to have felt about what it is best worth while for men and women to be and to do. Not, of course, sobriety in the cold, negative significance of mere abstention from particular excesses in act or word, but in the richer meaning of a secure and happy sense of the beauty of all measure, poise, and self-control, of liberal loyalty to the discipline of reason and common experience."

Molière's thirty plays, pregnant with significance, exhibit "the many phases of his many-sided genius." Says Anthony Clyne, writing in the London *Bookman:*

"The continuous development of his art is very evident, and the marvel of that always expanding and deepening vision and always more delicate and powerful execution is intensified when we remember that all but two of these plays were composed during the last fourteen years of his life. He commenced by using established stage conventions, but with original power. He passed to the more subtle comedy of manners in 'Les Precieuses Ridicules,' and so by continuous progress to Les Misanthrope' and 'Le Tartufe,' his greatest works, comedies of character conceived with such insight and so finely wrought that they have actually been denied the name of comedies."

SELECTIONS OF FRENCH POETRY

IT is possible only to show some of the high lights of French poetry. The selections of pre-war verse are chosen from "The Modern Book of French Verse," edited by Albert Boni, and published by Boni & Liveright. The name of the translator is given at the end of each selection. We begin with Molière:

TO MONSIEUR DE LA MOTHE LE VAYER

(Upon the death of his son)

By Jean-Baptiste Poquelin Moliere
(1622–1673)

Let thy tears, Le Vayer, let them flow;
None of scant cause thy sorrowing can accuse,
Since, losing that which thou for aye dost lose,
E'en the most wise might find a ground for woe.

Vainly we strive with precepts to forego
The drops of pity that are Pity's dues;
And Nature's self, indignant, doth refuse
To count for fortitude that heartless show.

No grief, alas! can now bring back again
The son too dear, by Death untimely ta'en;
Yet, not the less, his loss is hard to bear,
Graced as he was by all the world reveres,
Large heart, keen wit, a lofty soul and rare,
—Surely these claim eternity to tears!

(Austin Dobson.)

AUBADE

By Victor Hugo (1802–1885)

Shut is thy door and yet day breaks!
Why sleep, when morning fills the air?
When to the light the rose awakes,
Wilt thou not wake too, my fair?

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

All at thy door for entrance cries,
"I am the Light," says dawn above:
"I'm Harmony," the bird replies
And my heart sighs, "and I am Love."

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

God, who by thee hath made me whole,
Woman for love, and angel for praise,
My love created for thy soul
And for thy beauty made me gaze.

O mistress dear,
List to thy swain,
That warbles here
And weeps in vain!

(John Payne.)

POSTHUMOUS COQUETRY

By Theophile Gautier (1811–1872)

Let there be laid, when I am dead,
Ere 'neath the coffin-lid I lie,
Upon my cheek a little red,
A little black about the eye.

For I in my close bier would fain,
As on the night his vows were made,
Rose-red eternally remain,
With khol beneath my blue eyes laid.

Wind me no shroud of linen down
My body to my feet, but fold
The white folds of my muslin gown
With thirteen flounces as of old.

This shall go with me where I go:
I wore it when I won his heart;
His first look hallowed it, and so,
For him, I laid the gown apart.

No immortelles, no broidered grace
Of tears upon my cushions be;
Lay me on my pillow's lace,
My hair across it like a sea.

That pillow, those mad nights of old,
Has seen our slumbering brows unite,
And 'neath the gondola's black fold
Has counted kisses infinite.

Between my hands of ivory,
Together set for prayer and rest,
Place then the opal rosary
The holy Pope at Rome has blest.

I will lie down then on that bed
And sleep the sleep that shall not cease;
His mouth upon my mouth has said
Pater and Ave for my peace.

(Arthur Symons.)

DON JUAN IN HELL

By Charles Baudelaire (1821–1867)

The night Don Juan came to pay his fees
To Charon, by the caverned water's shore,
A beggar, proud-eyed as Antisthenes,
Stretched out his knotted fingers on the oar.

Mournful, with drooping breasts and robes unsewn
The shapes of women swayed in ebon skies,
Trailing behind him with a restless moan
Like cattle herded for a sacrifice.

Here, grinning for his wage, stood Sganarelle,
And here Don Luis pointed, ben and dim,
To show the dead who lined the holes of hell,
This was that impious son who mocked at him.

The hollow-eyed, the chaste Elvira came,
Trembling and veiled, to view her traitor spouse,
Was it one last bright smile she thought to claim,
Such as made sweet the morning of his vows?

A great stone man rose like a tower on board,
Stood at the helm and cleft the flood profound
But the calm hero, leaning on his sword,
Gazed back, and would not offer one look round.

(James Elroy Flecker.)

SEA-WIND

By Stéphane Mallarmé (1842–1898)

The flesh is sad, alas! and all the books are read.
Flight, only flight! I feel that birds are wild to tread
The floor of unknown foam, and to attain the skies!
Nought, neither ancient gardens mirrored in the eyes,
Shall hold his heart that bathes in waters its delight,
O nights! nor yet my waking lamp, whose lonely light
Shadows the vacant paper, whiteness profits best,
Nor the young wife who rocks her baby on her breast.
I will depart! O steamer, swaying rope and spar,
Lift anchor for exotic lands that lie afar!
A weariness, outworn by cruel hopes, still clings
To the last farewell handkerchief's last beckonings!
And are not these, the masts inviting storms, not these
That an awakening wind bends over wrecking seas,
Lost, not a sail, a sail, a flowering isle, ere long?
But, O my heart, hear thou, hear thou, the sailors' song!

(Arthur Symons.)

To test the mood of France during the war, we give some verse of that time. The translations are by Richard Duffy. The first is the product of a sublieutenant of the Fifth Cuirassiers, Jean de Perceval, who wrote them while in hospital:

YESTERDAY—TO-DAY

By Jean de Perceval

Too long I've sung of butterflies and flowers,
Of amorous lips secure in lacy veils,
Of budding dawns and fading sunset trails,
Of billowing fields of wheat in summer hours,
And birds at gossip shrill in shady bowers.

Alas, dear Muse, that smiling day is done,
All hushed the songs of youth's envisioned ease,
For battle-hymns alone can ride the breeze
That bears the shriek of shell and roar of gun
With presage sure of victory to be won.

When once again I verse the glorious morn,
'Twill show in utter rout to farthest skies
Teutonic hordes in flight mid craven cries—
Till then, oh, sun of France, of which are born
Our golden fields, thy light from me be shorn.

Your azure plains and hills of snowy cloud
Must rest in shadow 'gainst the fated day
Your arrowed fire reveals their fleeing way
For me, who see but France in anguish bowed,
Enough of dreams, my songs her dead enshroud.

If melody their glory can enhance
My voice he turned to hand-grenade and shell;
And should it come that where they fighting fell
I some day lie a sharer in their chance—
My muted song shall rise a prayer for France!

THE NATION UNITED

By Andree De Bussiere

Time was we fought in politics,
When each day witnessed scurvy tricks
Of giants swallowing pigmies small
And pigmies tearing giants' gall.

But war broke out, the parties shrank
And jointly lined in martial rank.
The giants clasped the pigmies' hand;
While all obeyed the high command.

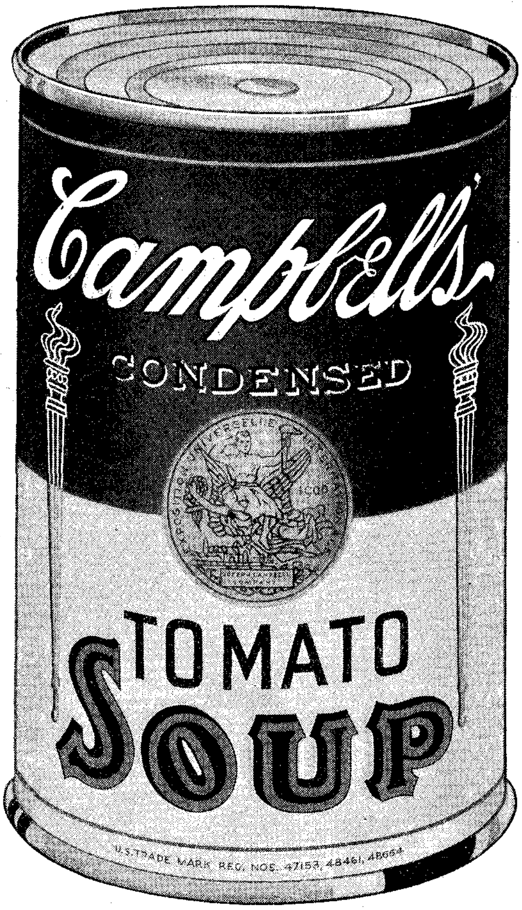
Men rose alert against the foe
With pride and courage all aglow.
The fire kindled here amain
Illumes the eyes of fair Lorraine.

A SUMMER SUNDAY AFTERNOON

By Maurice Bouchoir

A workman's brood one Sunday afternoon
Comes trooping home to Paris ere the moon
Can show her face unshamed against the blue
Of daytime sky that lit their revels through.
Happy the children played among the trees
While watchful parents smiled brief hours of ease.
Their Sunday shoes are white with dust, their arms
Weighed down with flowers, suggest not war's alarms.
But father wears no Sunday suit to-day,
Artillery togs his workman form display.
A figure brave, and, too, a parent kind,
Whose gallant head toward mother oft's inclined
With musing eyes. For happy tho these hours,
Beyond the menace grim, portentous lowers.
The oldest-born holds fast his father's hand,
Inquires of war—the place called No Man's Land.
To-morrow, thinks the wife, he may be there,
And scans with boding eye the sunset flare.
Homeward they trudge, by turns deprest or gay . . .
"Carry me!" cries the youngest, worn with play.
To arm he's swung, the father's kindling glance
Says plain as words: "Courage, thou son of France!"
They dwindle down the pensive street—I wait—
To mark the spot the child was consecrate.

She's my girl and I'm her beau
  Else she'd not be blushing so.
We will marry, live so gay
  And have our Campbell's every day!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Nature seems to have singled out the tomato as one of her special pets and only the flawless, juicy ruddy fruit is used in Campbell's. With a rich tomato puree are blended velvety creamery butter, glistening granulated sugar, tasty herbs and spices —a pleasure you cannot resist.

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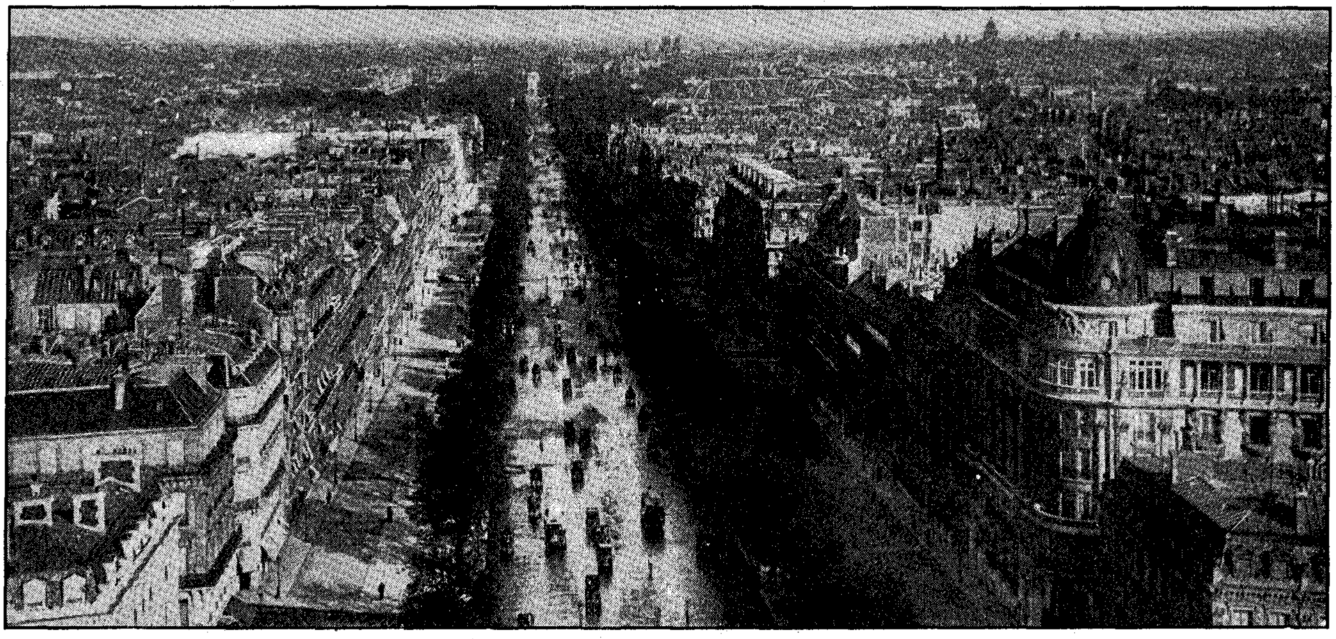


A GRACIOUS AVENUE THAT MEANS PARIS TO THE WORLD—THE CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

The twin towers of Notre Dame de Paris, one of the two or three most famous cathedrals in history, appear in the distance, and toward the right the dome of the Pantheon rises above the horizon. The Garden of the Tuileries, with the glass roof of the Grande Palais at the right, shows as a dark mass near the far end of the avenue, at the Place de la Concorde. Many other notable landmarks will be recognized by the American lucky enough to have visited, while still alive, the city to which all good Americans are said to go when they die.

INTIMATE GLIMPSES OF FRENCH LIFE

THE VERY WORDS, "FRENCH LIFE," are likely to convey a slight tingle of reprehensibleness to American ears, and even to English ears, numerous English observers assure us, altho English ears, being so much nearer France, might be expected to know better. The American idea of the way they live in France is often summed up in some such phrase as "All good Americans go to Paris when they die," or "See Paris and die." A current Broadway play contains the line, "He saw Paris and died," applied to a young American bounder who came to a bad end among the frivolities of the French capital. It is notable, however, that the main cause of his undoing was Jazz, imported from America, and too much booze, which he had been getting, in the first acts, throughout this land of prohibition quite as easily as he got it later in Paris. The country that sent them Jazz, and the sort of dancing that goes with it, appears quite as "naughty" in French eyes, we are assured, as gay Paris could possibly appear in our own. In addition, they charge us with hypocrisy and "low-mindedness." It is a very significant fact, says Laurence Jerrold, in his study of "France: Her People and Her Spirit" (Bobbs-Merrill), that "several low terms unfit for polite ears in the English and the French languages regularly take the adjective 'French' in the former and '*Anglais*' in the latter." This indirect evidence of the French feeling for the general morality of the English may be more than matched by direct evidence that they are even more disgusted by the state of American morals revealed to them by our attitude toward dancing, dressing (or undressing), and drinking. As for the feeling of the typical French family about its own moral standards, says Mr. Jerrold, an expression might run something like this:

> "Let us first of all beware of outsiders," they say, "for ours is the real ark. Can we ever be sure of the chastity of a woman who is not of French blood, French bred, with our old traditions in the marrow of her bones? The English girl? Sweet, charming, but—those flirtations! The American girl? So delightfully vivacious, such a change from our quiet girls, but—that freedom, that self-centeredness! How about her when married? Simultaneously, can we ever be sure that a foreigner will make a decent husband? Chic, distinguished, or enterprising, go-ahead, money-making, they are indeed. But the real domestic qualities, those that make a safe husband, a good father, the solid head of a house—can we be sure of finding them in a man who, through no fault of his own, of course, has never learned at the French hearth to look at life seriously? Let us, after all, keep to ourselves. We may not be so adventurous, so picturesque as other peoples. But we are content to go on leading our old-fashioned lives. The foreigners who come to see us amuse us a great deal. For the serious things of life, for the duties of husband and wife and parents, for the family virtues, we prefer to stick to our own simple traditions. Sometimes we go to a café, and the foreigners' vivacious manners there divert us for an evening. But afterward we are glad to get back to our own quiet, plain French home."

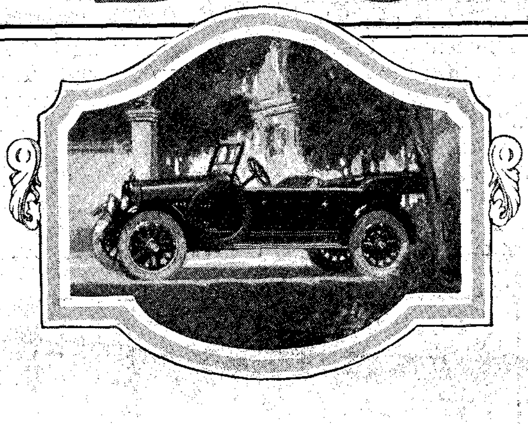
This French home would surprize the outsider exceedingly if he ever got into it, says Mr. Jerrold, but the chances are much against any such an invasion, for—

> If the foreigner has lived ten years in France he may begin to hope one day that he will be allowed over the threshold. He then will be even more surprized to find that it is he who is looked upon as the dangerous amoralist, the wolf in the French fold. The real French family never for an instant doubts that it alone sets the standard of honest, pure and wise living, and that there is always some suspicion of unwholesomeness or folly in the common lives of other peoples. In its turn it would be amazed to incredulity by the outsider's exactly contrary idea. "Night life, amours, Montmartre, faithless wives, callous mothers? My *dear* Sir, that is not France. We are France. That is no more France than the toadstools are the forest. We are the trees. If you see only the toadstools—good day."

Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, succeeded in being received into a family of this good, solid sort, and he gives us some glimpses of its general tone in "Paris Nights" (Doran). The door, he relates, was opened, in answer to his ring, by the aged aunt, who was one of the pillars of that substantial French family. He proceeds:

> I came into the large entrance-hall, which even on the brightest summer day was as obscure as a crypt, and which the architect had apparently meant to be appreciated only after nightfall. A vast *armoire* and a vast hat-and-coat stand were features of it.
>
> "My niece occupies herself with the children," the Tante half-whispered, as she took me into the drawing-room. And in her voice were mingled pride, affection, and also a certain conspiratorial quality, as tho the mysteries of putting a little boy and a little girl to bed at once were religious and delicious, and must not be disturbed by loud tones even afar off.
>
> She was a stout woman of seventy, dressed in black with a ruching of white at the neck and the wrists; very erect and

HUDSON



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The phaeton sells at $1695. All other models are correspondingly low.

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SUPER-SIX

active; her hair not yet entirely gray; an aquiline eye. The soft, fresh white frill at the wrist made a charming contrast with the experienced and aged hand. She had been a widow for very many years, and during all those years she had matched herself against the world, her weapons being a considerable and secure income, and a quite exceptional natural shrewdness. The result had left her handsomely the victor. She had an immense but justifiable confidence in her own judgment and sagacity; her interest in the spectacle of existence was unabated, and a long and passionate study of human nature had not embittered her. She was a realist, and a caustic realist, but she could excuse; she could accept man as she knew him in his turpitude. Her chief joys were to arrange and rearrange her "reserves" of domestic goods, to discuss character, and to indicate to a later generation, out of her terrific experience of Parisian life, the best methods of defense against the average tradesman and the average menial. So seldom did anybody get the better of her that, when the unusual did occur, she could afford to admit the fact with a liberal laugh: "*Il m'a roulée, celui-là! Il a roulé la vieille!*"

My hostess (her niece-in-law) came blandly in; a woman of thirty-five, also in mourning, with a pale, powdered face and golden hair; benevolent and calm, elegant, but with the elegance of a confessed mother.

"*Ca y est?*" asked the Tante, meaning—were the infants at last couched?

"*Ca y est,*" said the mother, with triumph, with relief, and yet also with a little regret.

There was a nurse, but in practise she was only an under-nurse; the head-nurse was the mother.

"*Eh bien, mon petit Bennett,*" the mother began, in a new tone, as if to indicate that she was no longer a mother, but a Parisienne, frivolous and challenging, "what is there that is new?"

"He is there," said the Tante, interrupting.

We heard the noise of the front-door, and by a common instinct we all rose and went into the hall.

The master of the home arrived. He entered like a gust of wind, and Marthe, the thin old parlor-maid, who had evidently been lying in wait for him, started back in alarm, but alarm half-simulated. My host, about the same age as his wife, was a doctor, specializing in the diseases of women and children, and he had his cabinet on the ground-floor of the same house. He was late, he was impatient to regain his hearth, he was proud of his industry; and the simple, instinctive joy of life sparkled in his eye.

"Marie," he cried to his wife. "I love thee!" And kissed her furiously on both cheeks.

"It is well," she responded, calmly smiling, with a sort of flirtatious condescension.

"I tell thee I love thee!" he insisted, with his hands on her shoulders. "Tell me that thou lovest me!"

"I love thee," she said calmly.

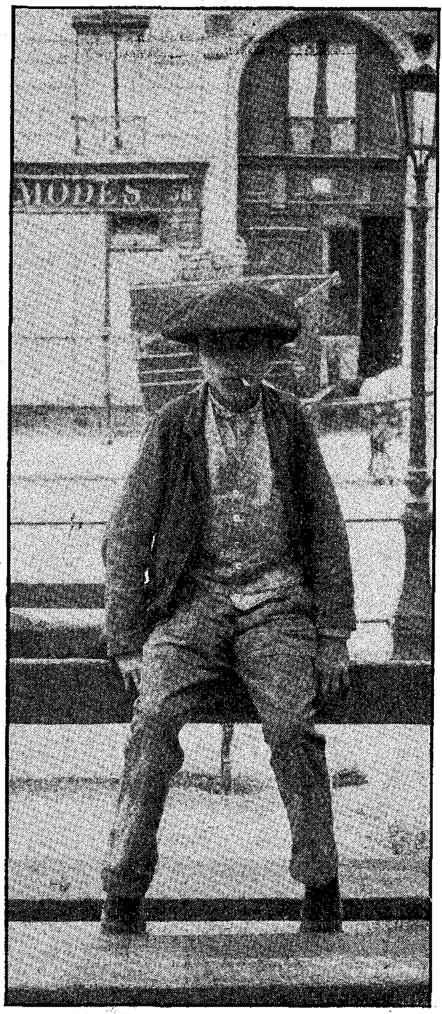
"It is very well!" he said, and swinging round to Marthe, giving her his hat: "Marthe, I love you." And he caught her a smack on the shoulder.

"Monsieur hurts me," the spinster protested.

"Go then! Go then!" said the Tante, as the beloved nephew directed his assault upon her in turn. She was grimly proud of him. He flattered her eye, for, even at his loosest, he had a professional distinction of deportment which her long-deceased husband, a wholesale tradesman, had probably lacked.

"Well, my old one," the host grasped my hand once more, "you can not figure to yourself how it gives me pleasure to have you here!" His voice was rich with emotion.

This man had the genius of friendship in a very high degree. His delight in the society of his friends was so intense and candid that only the most inordinately conceited among them could have failed to be aware of an uncomfortable grave sense of unworthiness, could have failed to say to themselves fearfully: "He will find me out one day!"



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A *GAMIN* OF THE *QUARTIER LATIN.*

If the boy could possibly belong anywhere except in Paris, the lamppost, the arched doorway, and finally the "*modes*" prominently advertised on the shop window would tell the story.

The dinner was simple but expensive, "for these people were the kind of people that, desiring only the best, were in a position to see that they had it and accepted the cost as a matter of course." Moreover—

They knew what the best was, especially the Tante. They knew how to buy. The chief dish was just steak. But what steak! What a thickness of steak, and what tenderness! A whole cow had lived under the most approved conditions, and died a violent death, and the very essence of the excuse for it all lay on a blue-and-white dish in front of the hostess. Cost according! Steak; but better steak could not be had in the world! And the consciousness of this fact was on the calm benignant face of the hostess and on the vivacious ironic face of the Tante. So with the fruits of the earth, so with the wine. And the simple, straightforward distribution of the viands seemed to suit well their character. Into that flat there had not yet penetrated the grand modern principle that the act of carving is an obscene act, an act to be done shamefully in secret, behind the backs of the delicate impressionable. No! The dish of steak was planted directly in front of the hostess, under her very nose, and beyond the dish a pile of four plates; and, brazenly brandishing her implements, the Parisienne herself cut the tit-bits out of the tid-bit, and deposited them on plate after plate, which either Marthe took or we took ourselves, at hazard. Further, there was no embarrassment of multitudinous assorted knives and forks and spoons. With each course the diner received the tools necessary for that course. Between courses, if he wanted a toy for his fingers, he had to be content with a crust.

During the meal the conversation constantly reverted with pleasure to the question of food; it was diversified by expressions of the host's joy in his home, and the beings therein; and for the rest it did not ascend higher than heterogeneous personal gossip—"unstitched," as the French say.

After dinner there came another glimpse of the importance of children in a French family. Marthe, the maid, entered again and announced:

"The children demand monsieur."

The host bounded up from his chair.

"What! The children demand monsieur!" he exploded. "At nine o'clock! It is not possible that they are not asleep!"

"They say monsieur promised to return to them after dinner."

"It is true!" he admitted, with a gesture of discovery. "It is true!"

"I pray thee," said the mother. "Go at once. And do not excite them."

"I think I'll go with you," I said.

"My little Bennett," the mother leaned towards me, "I supplicate you—at this hour—"

"But naturally he will come with me!" the host cried obstreperously.

We went down a long narrow passage. There they were in their beds, the children, in a small bedroom divided into two by a low screen of ribbed glass, the boy on one side and the girl on the other. The window gave onto a small subsidiary courtyard. Through the half-drawn curtains the lighted windows of the rooms opposite could be discerned, rising story after story, up out of sight. A night-light burned on the table. The nurse stood apart, at the door. The children were lively, but pale. They had begun to go to school, and except the journey to and from school, they seemed to have almost no outdoor exercise. No garden was theirs. The hall and passages were their sole playground. And all the best part of their lives was passed between walls in a habitation twenty-five or thirty feet above ground. The doctor did not romp with them. No! He simply and candidly caressed them, girl and boy, in turn, calling them passionately by the most beautiful names, burying his head in the bed-

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> clothes, and fondling their wild hair. He then entreated them, with genuine humility, to compose themselves for sleep, and parted last from the girl.
>
> "She is exquisite—exquisite!" he murmured to me ecstatically, as we returned up the passage from this excursion.
>
> She was.

This same French family, with its solid virtues and really "old-fashioned" attitude toward most of the frivolities of the day, it is admitted, will find amusement in plays of a sort that would shock American audiences accustomed to even such farces as have lately been the subject of attack on our stage. Mr. Jerrold writes, in his Paris studies:

> On the stage a farce "fit to make an ape blush"; in the audience French husbands, wives, fathers, mothers, sons, married daughters, and an English father, mother and daughter long settled in Paris—I saw the sight. The French families enjoying themselves without a shade of self-consciousness; the English mother and daughter, both Parisianized, rocking with laughter; the English father, newer to Paris, the picture of shyness. I felt for him, and a little with him. If his wife and daughter had not been there he would have roared with the rest. He had not yet learned to put up the French compartments in everyday life. Among the French audience was a family I knew, of strict, almost puritanical way of living. The farce passed off it like water off a duck's back. If one had asked the French father whether such a farce might not harm morals, he would have been deeply insulted. What had the one to do with the other? Would the moral life of a family depend upon a farce? Did a little innocent amusement ever hurt anybody? And the family after a glass of beer in a café went home. No decent people could have listened to such a play, an outsider might have thought. Only a depraved mind could imagine such a play affecting life, the French father would have replied had he read the thought.

ON NE VENDPAS LES GODASSES on les D
GEDEON
VOUS SALUE!
C'EST UN MERCANTI

Photo from International.

THE "*ESPRIT GAULOIS*" IN AN ADVERTISING SCHEME.

To impress the public with their fairness, the management of a large shop on the Grand Boulevard in Paris has had an entire false front built for the shop, where profiteers are shown languishing behind prison bars.

It is the family, regularly "founded" not only by a man and woman, but by all their relatives, that is the central fact of French life, says Mr. Jerrold:

> The large and ornamental and tattered and soiled and picturesque fringe round French society notwithstanding, the stuff of it, all the same, is the family thus "founded." The careless observer is hypnotized by the fringe. The French family is so much accustomed to look upon itself as the only sensible and solid family in the world that it is scarcely even aware that such careless observation of France exists, and would be amazed to learn how largely it does exist. The family is "founded"—founded is the right word. The eighteenth-century marriage has long since ceased to exist—the girl of seventeen going from a nunnery to the arms of a rake of forty-five—except in melodrama. The French girl of to-day is very nearly as free as the English; the young Frenchman of to-day marries younger than ever. But marriage is still planned and does not merely happen. Mothers and fathers plan it, the man plans it, the girl, discreetly through her mother, may plan it. All look far ahead, to future means, connections, positions, future prospects for the children not yet born or thought of. It is still a social bargain, the man bringing his position, salary and connections, the girl her dowry and the social connections and influence of her parents, to "found a family." The man seldom, the girl almost never, will throw prudence to the winds and marry heedless of future prospects. Thorough marriages of convenience are probably as rare as in other peoples. Unalloyed love matches are rarer. Romeo and Juliet call this a hard, cruel and very unsatisfactory way of taking what life has to give. It is a hard way, but is it really cruel or altogether unsatisfactory?

It has been said, that in France "there are happy marriages but no delightful ones." Nearly everything is sacrificed to the family, "the solidest, the most united of families, united to the point of what would be boredom for many English or American families, united in work, in play, innocent even of man's club life, let alone of woman's scarcely ever parted by travels, by the drifting apart of sons and daughters, keeping together in grandchildren and great-grandchildren, peopling some little seaside resorts that I know, summer after summer, with generation after generation in patriarchal continuity." The average man and woman is "sunk in the family."

Another writer, however, gives this more concrete, and far more romantic, glimpse of the approach to a French wedding. The writer, Rowland Strong, tells the story in "Sensations of Paris" (McBride Nast & Co.):

> Marie Duval was nineteen last birthday. She is the typical Parisienne of the middle class. Both her parents are Parisians, and all her life has been spent at No. 28, Rue Ste. Placide, that grimy, age-beaten, but still active street on the left bank of the Seine, which has the Bon Marche at one end of it, and Montparnasse, with its colony of artists, at the other. . . .
>
> Summer and winter Marie rises at six. About seven she sallies forth to purchase the household bread—a two-pound loaf about a yard and a half long, which is called a "flute."
>
> Marie was not a hundred yards from her home when, one morning, her dress caught and was badly torn on the jagged edge of one of the *poubelles* (refuse boxes of zinc) for so they are called from the name of the Prefect of the Seine who first ordained their use. At that moment there happened to be passing the son of the ironmonger, whose shop is at the Bon Marche end of the Rue Ste. Placide, young Monsieur Edouard Brunet, just returned from completing his two years' military service in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons.
>
> "*Mon Dieu*, Mademoiselle Marie!" he exclaimed, "I fear you have torn your dress."
>
> "Thank you, Monsieur Edouard, but it is nothing," replied Marie.
>
> "Let me fix up the tear with this safety-pin," said Edouard, producing one from his pocket, and leaning his "flute" up against the guilty refuse-box.
>
> "But you are amiability itself!" said Marie, smiling.
>
> Edouard having deftly adjusted the safety-pin, "Mademoiselle Marie," he continued, "there is a dressmaker at No. 10, who is a friend of my mother's, and she will sew up your dress in a minute, if you will let me take you there."
>
> "But with pleasure!" laughs Marie.
>
> So to the dressmaker's they go, and Edouard wants to pay; but the dressmaker turns out to be an old schoolfellow of Marie's, and with silvery laughter refuses, in spite of Edouard's protestations, to accept the money which he is preparing to extract from the innermost recesses of a much-worn leather purse.
>
> Then Marie flies off home, fearing that her parents will think she has been run down by an automobile, and to them she breathlessly relates her adventure. "He's a nice boy, Edouard!" is the remark she winds up with. "I always had a *beguin* for Edouard!"
>
> The *beguin* is the wide cap worn by nuns, but in Parisian

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Combine advantages of cast iron and of ordinary aluminum types. Silent, longer-wearing, allow higher engine compression, quick acceleration. Reduce carbon.

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Wick oiling eliminates all but three, which are easily reached. Lightens routine care, guards against damage due to neglect.

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Makes oiling positive, constant, and equal—not a matter of chance. Saves many repair bills.

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In load-carrying parts. Increases endurance, saves repair bills. The first car to embody this advance in construction.

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The most comfortable car to ride in
The easiest and safest car to handle
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And can cover most miles in a day

FOR the many motorists who have hopefully changed makes of cars and are still dissatisfied, we have a brief message: *You merely changed makes instead of changing principles.*

The same make or type of axle, engine or other part gives about equal results in different cars. *The Franklin builds on individual and scientific lines. Engine virtually built twice; axle built up and machined for lightness and strength; carburetor of special design—and so on through the list.*

Rigidity produces about the same effect whatever the name-plate on the car. *The Franklin is flexible.*

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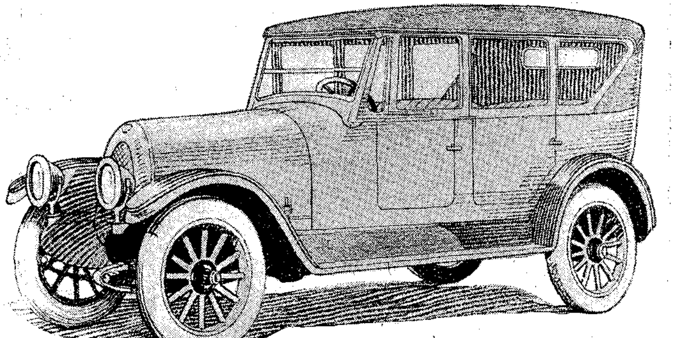

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Cord mileage at practically the price of good fabric tires

MOST Ford owners have wanted to take advantage of the greatly increased mileage of cord tires, but have hesitated on account of the expense.

Michelin has now developed a *regular size* cord for Ford cars—a tire of highest quality, giving approximately double the mileage of fabric tires, and all the easy riding qualities for which Michelin Cords are famous—and priced *only a little higher* than good fabric tires.

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This is because this new tire is not oversize, but is the same size as 30 x 3½ fabric tires.

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CORDS

Michelin offers a complete line of cord tires, oversize and regular size—in one quality only, the best—all just as good as the famous Michelin Ring-Shaped Tubes.

slang it means a "special fancy" for some one. Marie makes this frank admission to her parents because she has no false modesty, and has long ago made up her mind to get married as soon as a favorable chance presents itself. Monsieur and Madame Duval exchange a meaning glance, and seize the first opportunity of Marie's leaving the room to say to one another: "I see no objection." And each knows perfectly well what the other has in mind.

Also when Marie comes back, trilling lightly a song, and bringing in the smoking coffee-pot from a kitchen the size of a pocket-handkerchief, which fits on to the back of the dining-room like an extra-deep cupboard, she guesses, from the look her parents give her, what they were thinking about. So, without saying a word, she just kisses them both. And they call her a "sly one" and laugh, and Marie laughs, and asks them what are they plotting, and they both swear that they are not plotting anything, Madame Duval adding that it is no crime to have one's thoughts.

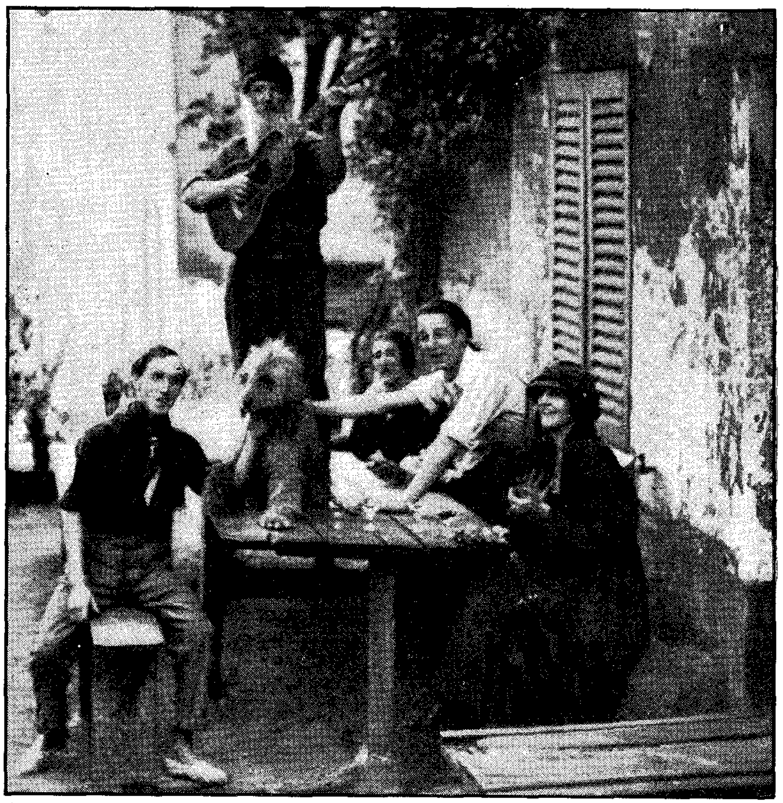

Photo from International.

THE "LAPIN AGILE," GRANDFATHER OF ALL BOHEMIAN RESORTS.

The Montmartre section of Paris, named in memory of the Christian martyrs who were murdered there in the early years of the Christian era, has become the world's most famous quarter for art students, night life, and cafés.

So the parents from both sides, assisted by relatives, even to the third and fourth generation, get together and make the necessary arrangements for the founding of another family, or rather of another unit of families already very much in existence. But let nobody think that Marie and her swain were deprived of "romance" either before or after the wedding. This, of course, is the story of a happy alliance. There are cases where material considerations stand in the way of marriage, which is likely to happen in France oftener, perhaps, than elsewhere among the western nations, and then there is great trouble for all concerned. The girls without a *dot* are almost as unfortunate in France as in Japan. Many of them spend their lives working at various trades, particularly at those connected with the arts of dress and fashion, and some of them drift down to the great Montmartre in Paris, and to the little Montmartres in most cities of any size in France.

Montmartre is the kingdom of artistic Bohemia, the prototype of New York's Greenwich Village, of the Bohemian districts of Chicago, San Francisco, and other points North, East, South and West. F. Berkeley Smith briefly describes the famous locality in "How Paris Amuses Itself" (Funk & Wagnalls):

> It is honeycombed with the ateliers of painters and sculptors and the modest sanctums of struggling poets and musicians. This is only one side. The other side, like the degenerate half of some visages, is all that is vicious and criminal. Back of every blaze of light in Montmartre there is a shadow, and from out of many of these dark corners flutter to the lights of the Boulevard de Clichy, like nocturnal moths, scores of gaudy women—too frequently the spiders who dare not venture in the sun and whose claws have been known to have been smeared with the blood of the helpless more than once, crawl from these squalid holes beyond the light.
>
> Montmartre is ablaze after midnight, and the cafés along the Boulevard de Clichy are swarming with women to whom to-morrow is much the same as to-day—women who from one year's end to another seldom see the sun, whose days begin at midnight and whose mind, body and soul have long ago passed to the trusty keeping of the devil.
>
> There is always one thought uppermost in the mind of the lad from the Rue Blanche: it is that somebody shall pay the waiter as much and as continuously as possible between midnight and daylight.
>
> These *petites femmes* of the Butte glide by with the quickness of an area cat. They are reckless, strong and fearless, these *noctambules*. The eyes of Fanchette burn brilliantly in their sockets. Her lips are scarlet with a hasty dab of rouge. The rest of her visage is as pale as Pierrot's. When you look at her with your eyes half closed, you seem to see her skull. . . .

Changing the scene to the inside of one of the many cabarets—

> Wisps of tobacco smoke curl lazily up from the little tables. Some of the cigarettes smolder between lips of décolleté women, others are held shakily between the fingers of hands blue-veined, pallid and weighted with jewels. The scent of a score of perfumes hangs in the reek of smoke. Suddenly there is a scream and a crash of glass. A gentleman in a damaged shirt-front has slipt, dragging with him a table and upsetting the contents of an adjoining one.
>
> He falls with a jar which set the lamp globes in the ceiling to shivering. The wine sweeps over the table and puddles down on the floor, soaking through the silk petticoat and lace stocking of a pretty brunette. Two waiters hurry with napkins to soak up the wet. When this bull in a china shop has sufficiently and substantially apologized, fresh wine bubbles in the glasses for the victims of the flood.
>
> At last the heavy curtains over the windows are flung wide open and a white light from without floods the room, making the eyes sting. It is broad daylight. Cabs clatter up, are filled, and rattle away.
>
> "By Gad! Charley," says a portly American at a corner table to his friend, a short thick-set man whose mustache is curled in pomade, "we'd better git along and git some sleep if we're going to sell Jake any goods before lunch. So long, Flossy," he adds with a yawn, addressing mademoiselle, who had been supping with them.
>
> "*Bonsoir, monsieur,*" replies the girl in a gentle voice, looking at him steadily as he sways and relights his cigar, pushing his silk hat in a cooler position on the back of his head. It did not occur to him to raise it.
>
> "Cute gal," says the portly man to his friend, his patent leather shoes squeaking as he walks ponderously to the door.
>
> "One of them swell *cocottes*, eh?" replies the friend; "she seemed to take quite a shine to you, Bill."
>
> "Hell," guffaws the portly one, importantly, "I never give 'em no encouragement." And the two stumble down the narrow stairs that lead to the Rue Pigalle. In the chilly street the portly one fumbles for his cigar-case.
>
> "Smoke one of them light ones, Charley," he says, as the two roll into a cab and the fat one slams the door.
>
> Happily there are other types of *Montmartrois* than the *noctambules* and *noceurs* who frequent the Rat Mort and Tabarin.
>
> Thousands of domestic honest *bourgeois* live on the Butte whose lives are spent in stores and workshops and in caring for their wives and children. There are many conservative old families besides these whose children are well brought up and well educated by rigid economy on the part of parents whose daily bread has been earned by a long and patient fight.

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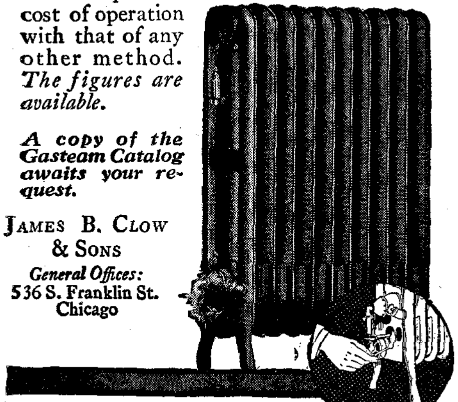
If you are planning a new home, find out how Gasteam eliminates the cost of basement, chimney, boiler and piping. And then compare its cost of operation with that of any other method. *The figures are available.*



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SCIENCE IN FRANCE

THE record of France in scientific study and achievement is long and honorable. Science is international; yet so far as it is possible to discriminate, French science may be said to be preponderantly philosophic, systematic and expository, as opposed to that of the Germans, which lays stress on experimental research. The great zoological systematist—Cuvier—was French; his brother in botany, Linnaeus, tho a Swede, worked under French influence. Some of the most far-reaching methods in mathematics we owe to the French. Descartes was the first great elaborator of scientific method. Lamarck originated an evolutionary theory before Darwin. The French treatises on mathematical and scientific subjects have always been marvels of lucidity and terseness, whereas those of other nations have often added the difficulties of involved rhetoric to those inherent in their subjects. Notable exceptions to the comparison made above is the work of Pasteur in chemistry and biology, and the brilliant series of investigations, begun by Becquerel and completed by the Curies, which ended in the discovery of radium by Madame Curie and the consequent revolution in many of our ideas about matter and its properties.

The French have also been quick to take up the lagging inventions of others and to put them into usable form. A practical aeroplane was first made in the United States, yet the parts of aeroplanes now bear French names, as do those of the automobile. We even name in French the drivers of our cars and the houses in which we keep them.

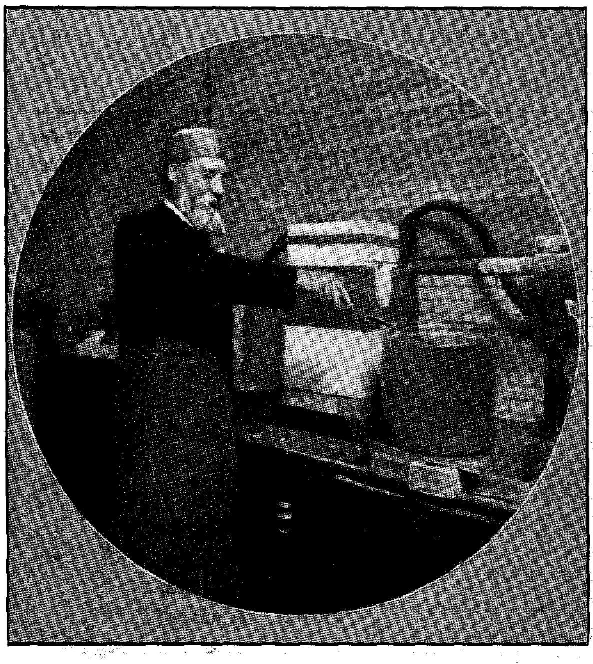
The following extracts on the high lights of achievement in French science are from a volume on "Science and Learning in France" (Donnelly, Chicago), an appreciation by American scholars, with a survey of opportunities for American students in French universities. The chapter on each science was prepared by a drafting committee of eminent American Specialists in that science. In an introduction on "The Mind of France," President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, says:

> The French scientists have rarely been extreme specialists, narrow in their interests and their chosen objects. They have recognized that no science can be successfully pursued in isolation; its affiliations and adjuncts must also be studied. They have not been subdued by the elaborate sorting and compiling machinery of modern scholarship.
>
> All French masters have had the advantage, in expounding and communicating the fruits of their labors, of expressing themselves in the French language, which lends itself to elegance and clearness and to nice discrimination and perfect accuracy in statement. It is well-nigh impossible for teacher or expounder to be clumsy, obscure or disorderly in the French language. It has been of great advantage to the French masters of thought.
>
> The spirit of liberty has animated all the French leaders and schools of thought for two centuries. For them intellectual inquiry has been free. Science, letters and art in France have always shared, and often enkindled, the people's love of freedom and their passionate advocacy of democracy.

"THE MOST FAMOUS LIVING SCIENTIST."

Mme. Curie, discoverer of radium in collaboration with her late husband, Pierre, has been honored by every civilized country in the world for her achievement.

In the pages that follow, in which the sciences are taken up in alphabetical order, we are told that the history of anthropology "can be traced in France perhaps better than in any other country in the world"; that in mathematical astronomy "she is well-nigh supreme"; that chemistry was once wholly "a French science" and derives in nearly all its branches from French sources; that "the part which France has played in the long history of geological science is a particularly distinguished one"; there never has been a period in which French mathematicians have not held a commanding position in their field"; that "the really modern spirit of physiological research found its most earnest exemplars in two French physiologists (Magendie and Bernard); that "France has been the great initiator" in the evolution of modern philosophy; that in physics, he who notes the really fundamental ideas of the last three centuries "will be surprized at the rôle which the investigators of France have continuously played"; that French psychologists "have developed the social aspects of their science"; and that "the French have taken a prominent part in the development of biological science." The great names in all these divisions are so numerous that a mere catalog of them would be tedious. To quote briefly from some of the expert appreciations of French work is all that we can do here. Says the committee on chemistry, headed by Professor Bancroft of Cornell:



HIGH TEMPERATURES ARE HIS SPECIALTY.

Moissan is known in the scientific world for his perfection of the electric furnace, and the production of a whole new series of carbon compounds.

> From the time of Lavoisier, the development of French chemistry was rapid and broad. His followers contributed a large part of the principles, the theories and the facts upon which the modern science rests. More recently Berthelot (perhaps the most versatile of modern chemists), Moissan, Becquerel, Curie, and others still alive, have worthily continued the great national tradition.
>
> To the development of Dalton's atomic theory, Gay-Lussac contributed the law of volumes. Dumas the idea of substitution, Pasteur the beautiful and subtle theory of molecular asymmetry, Le Bel and Guye the fundaments of stereochemistry. Not less do inorganic chemistry, crystallography and physical chemistry take their origin in France. The beginnings of the science of metabolism are to be found here, while the labors of Pasteur have revolutionized chemical biology and created chemical pathology.

The committee on engineering, including Professors Hollis of Worcester, Howe of Columbia, Humphreys of Stevens, and Sauveur of Harvard, suffers from an embarrassment of riches in dealing with the achievements of French engineers. They content themselves with naming those who have made themselves famous by their work. We read:

> Such are De Lesseps, the builder of the Suez Canal; Eiffel, who conceived and constructed the tower that bears his name; Carnot, discoverer of some of the most fundamental laws of thermodynamics; Lenoir, De Rochas and Forest, who by their pioneer work on the internal combustion engine prepared the way for the automobile and the aeroplane; Gramme, who developed the dynamo and took an important part in the discovery that it is capable of being employed as a motor; Deprez, who was a pioneer in the electric transmission of power; Ampère and Coulomb, who contributed through basic discoveries to the progress of applied electricity, and many mining engineers or geologists who have contributed largely to engineering progress.
>
> In metallurgy may be mentioned Réaumur, who discovered the process by which cast-iron may be made malleable; Moissan, who in his electric furnace produced a whole series of new carbon compounds; Martin, who first made steel in an open-hearth furnace; Héroult, who invented the electrolytic method of extracting aluminum from its ores; and Le Chatelier, inventor of the thermoelectric pyrometer.

The committee on physics lays stress on what it terms "the openness of mind, receptivity for new ideas and love of truth that characterize the French man of science," and they praise also his lucidity of exposition and lightness of touch. Nowhere, we are told, are all such traits more valuable than in a physical laboratory. They go on to say:

> A backward glance at the literature of the world soon convinces one that the classics are not many in number. The mature student of any subject, indeed, finds the facts and phenomena multitudinous, while its principles may usually be counted on the fingers of two hands. In like manner, one who considers the history of any science finds not many names of the first rank. The chief actors are few, but of these France has had a very large share.

Benjamin Franklin found in Paris three of the fathers of mechanics—D'Alembert, Lagrange and Laplace. Half a century later, Poinsot created the dynamics of a rotating body, and was followed by Foncault with work on the pendulum and gyrostat. Frenchmen very largely created and developed the wave theory of light and the quantitative side of electricity and magnetism.

In psychology, France is the source of a movement which in American colleges is occupying more attention than any other single object—the invention and

They say it behind your back

EVEN as you read this, some of your friends may be saying it about you.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is not a pretty subject. The thing is too delicate for conversation even among close friends.

Yet all the while, quite innocently, you may be offending your friends and business associates. Halitosis becomes a silent, unmentioned indictment that holds back many a man. And he is the last one to know why.

Why entertain uncomfortable doubts about your breath when there is a simple, scientific precaution that will put you on the safe—and polite—side?

Listerine, the long-popular, liquid antiseptic, will defeat most cases of halitosis. It is a wonderfully effective mouth deodorant that quickly arrests food fermentation.

Of course, if halitosis is a symptom of some more deep-seated, organic disorder you will want to consult your physician or dentist. Naturally you wouldn't expect a mouth antiseptic to cure a bad stomach. But so often halitosis is merely local and temporary. The regular use of this excellent and pleasant antiseptic as a mouth wash and gargle will suffice.

Try Listerine this way today. Note the clean, fresh feeling it leaves about your mouth, teeth and throat. At the same time you freshen your breath you are guarding against throat infections that may anticipate more serious ills.

If you are not familiar with Listerine and its many uses just send us your name and address and fifteen cents and we shall be glad to forward you a generous sample of Listerine together with a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste sufficient for 10 days' brushings.

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For HALITOSIS use LISTERINE

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Ten men were shipwrecked

Imagine them, after a few months, busy making new garments out of sail-cloth.

At least one man out of the ten will be sure to take more pains with his suit than the others, and his clothes will look better.

Why does he do it? Surely not to impress anyone. Surely not to help him succeed.

But he'll do it—instinctively. Just because of some inner urge that makes him want something a little better than the ordinary.

This, we think, is exactly the same sort of impulse that makes people buy Old Hampshire Bond. We don't believe the men who prefer such a fine, distinctive paper do so simply through the vulgar desire for show or the snobbish wish to "put it over" the other fellow.

Whenever we have met an Old Hampshire user, whether he were a millionaire or a man of moderate means, we have found a man of taste and appreciation—a man who likes fine things, who will wear a fine watch, grow a fine rose or own a fine car, if he can afford it, to please *himself*—and for no other reason.

That is the kind of man we make Old Hampshire Bond for—and if you make a thing good enough for a long enough time, that kind of man will surely find it out, and your business will grow.

And because men of that type are usually successful in their affairs, you find Old Hampshire Bond preferred by thousands of successful business houses that are, after all, simply the expression of these men's characters.

If you will write us on your business letterhead, we shall be glad to send you samples of Old Hampshire Bond.

Old Hampshire Bond

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MADE A LITTLE BETTER THAN SEEMS NECESSARY
Old Hampshire Bond

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

THREE MODERN MASTERS OF SCIENCE.

Pasteur (pictured in the center), in the course of his investigation of germ cultures, discovered the germicidal method known as pasteurization. De Lesseps (at the left) built the Suez Canal, and Becquerel (at the right) began the brilliant series of investigations which ended in the discovery of radium.

SCIENCE IN FRANCE

Continued

application of psychological tests. We read:

> Alfred Binet (1857-1911), in collaboration with Thomas Simon (1873-) originated the Binet tests. Binet established the first psychological laboratory in France at the Sorbonne in 1889, and in 1895 he began the publication of *L'Année Psychologique*, in which his most important works appear.

Ribot, in general psychology, has set forth a "motor theory" of attention, and Gabriel Tarde was eminent as an analyst and describer of the nature and combinations of social phenomena. In philosophy, Descartes has already been mentioned. Pascal, Rousseau and the Encyclopedists are other well-known early names. Combe founded the Positivist school, in connection with which he wrote the first systematic work on Sociology. Comte's doctrine that the sciences are capable of arrangement in a "hierarchy" of increasing complexity has had great influence on scientific thought. Bergson, the best known of contemporary French philosophers, has emphasized the fallacy of a mechanical interpretation of the world and the fruitfulness of intuition as the method of revealing the data that make up our experience. Associated in some degree with this point of view are the mathematical philosophers, the greatest of whom, Poincaré, was a brother of the ex-President who has just become Premier of France.

Dr. Janeway of Johns Hopkins, in an introductory survey of French medical science, asserts that the most characteristic attributes of the French mind are sympathy and imagination; of the Anglo-Saxon, common sense and justice; of the German, orderliness. He goes on:

> Sympathy and imagination may, I believe, be traced through the whole development of French medicine. Wide and sympathetic interest in the relief of human suffering through the advance of knowledge of disease has been instinctive in their greatest scientists, and has prevented intense absorption in a single field of research. Pasteur, with the highest type of scientific imagination, seeing in his discovery of the nature of putrefaction the key which would unlock the door to knowledge of the infec-

FRENCH PIONEERS OF KNOWLEDGE.

They are, from left to right, La Place, the astronomer; Descartes; the philosopher and psychologist; and Comte, the "Positivist," often compared to Herbert Spencer.

tious diseases, is kin to the creative artist.

Clearly allied to the insight which grows out of imagination and sympathy is a certain attitude toward reality as a whole, which the French exemplify in their thought as in their medical science. They love life in all its baffling complexity better than abstract formulations. They have been masters of the arts of clinical observation and description.

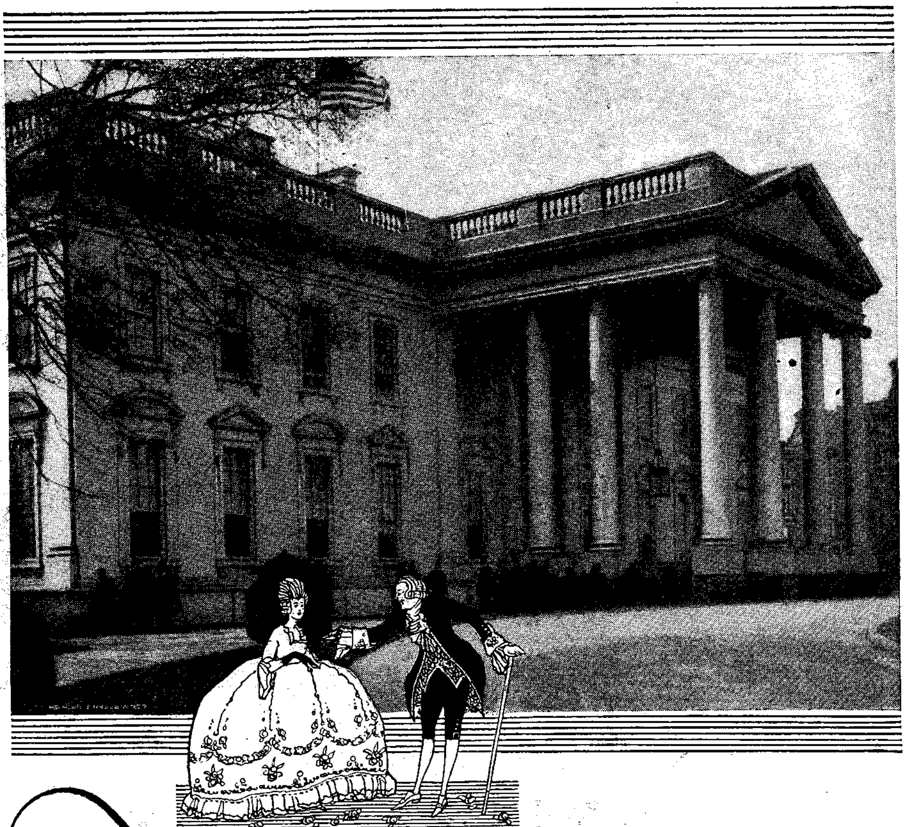
Special eminence has attached to France in the subdivision of medical science known as neurology. The neurological hospitals in Paris are the greatest in the world. In general medicine, France claims Laënnec, who discovered auscultation, making for the first time accurate diagnosis possible of diseases of the chest. The transmissibility of tuberculosis was proved in 1866. Roux, still director of the Pasteur Institute, showed the existence of diphtheria toxin in 1888, and developed the method of fighting it with antitoxin, simultaneously with the German, Behoring. Richet proved the presence of antitoxic substances in convalescent animals, and with Portier in 1902 discovered anaphylaxis. Laveran discovered the malaria parasite. In surgery France has been preeminent from the 16th century, when Ambroise Paré first ligated a limb to stop bleeding. Broca (1824-80) was the first great brain surgeon, and invented craniometry. The work of Pasteur introduced antiseptic surgery. The French school of surgery has been renowned for its efficiency in anatomy.

Finally, the reader may be reminded that while the name that first comes to the lips in connection with the Development Theory is that of Darwin, an Englishman, he was preceded in France by Lamarck, who, altho he laid stress on adaptation to environment and knew nothing of natural selection, was, in the opinion of some modern authorities, following up as fruitful a path as that of his British successor. The Neo-Lamarckians are certainly to be reckoned with in modern biology. Writes the committee on Zoology:

> Lamarck, Claude Bernard and Pasteur, who may be said to have opened in biology the broad fields of evolution, physiology and preventive medicine, represent a triumvirate of strength and ability worthy to stand with the limited number of scientific men who have produced results of the highest value to the intellectual world.

Says George Ellery Hale, concluding an introductory paper on "The Intellectual Inspiration of Paris":

> France stands, as all the world knows, at the highest level of her moral attainment. The baseless charge of decadence, the ignorant depreciation based on an imperfect knowledge of the French people and an inability to perceive their deeper qualities, have been forever silenced by the war. The inspiring vision of war-swept France, indomitable in the face of sudden invasion, will draw to her universities in the coming days of peace many a student who would taste for himself the qualities he has admired and envied from the comfortable security of the United States.



The White House

THINK of walking through the house that Washington built and Lincoln lived in! Every part of this historic edifice stirs the imagination, and the striking episodes of our National History that have occurred here leap into mind.

In the East Room you will be shown the spot where Lincoln's coffin rested; where Nellie Grant stood on her wedding day; the window in the Blue Room through which President Garfield was lifted, the victim of an assassin's bullet. Just beyond is the little room in which Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, and nearby is the private office of the President's secretary, the room in which "Old Hickory" Jackson smoked his dearly beloved corncob pipe!

These are only a few of the deeply moving associations that cluster about the White House, which is only one of the endless number of places and objects of extraordinary interest that await the sightseer in Washington.

It is an inspiring spectacle, these many noble buildings; but the treasures that are to be seen inside them are even more profoundly impressive and interesting.

Whether your journey takes you west or brings you east, a convenient means of seeing the Capital City is provided by the liberal stop-over privileges of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which passes directly through Washington between **New York, Chicago and St. Louis.**

A comprehensive and profusely illustrated "Guide to Washington" has just been issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is interesting as a piece of literature as well as instructive and helpful in seeing Washington. A copy of it will be mailed to you gratis on receipt of the coupon below.

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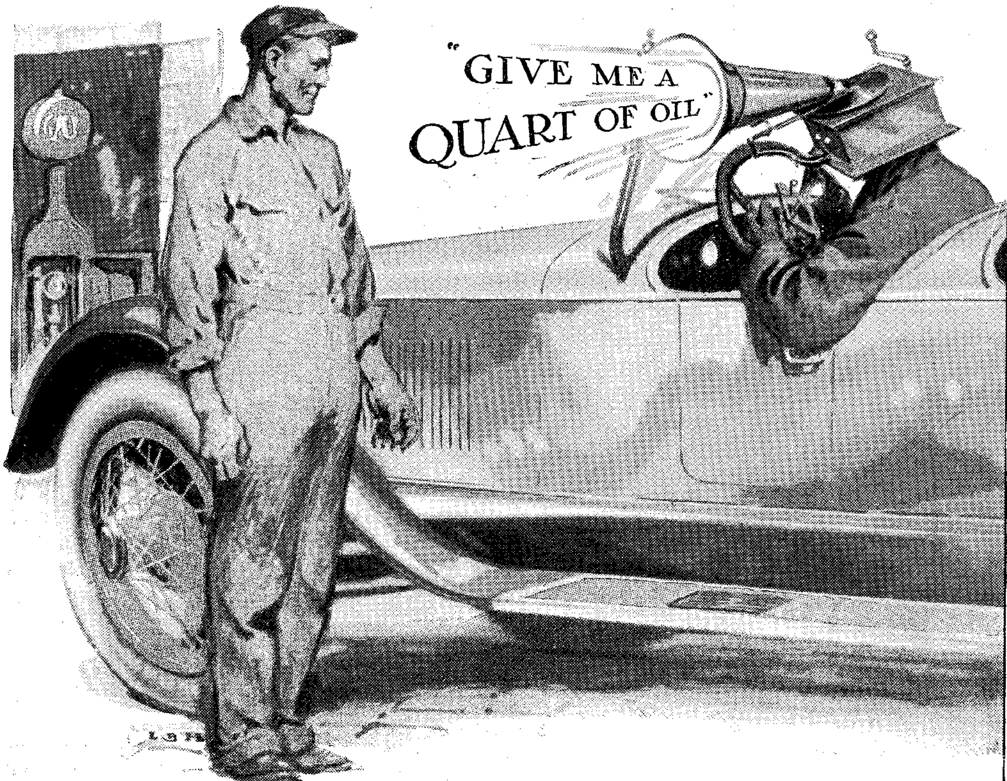

"GIVE ME A QUART OF OIL"

Stop this Lottery. *The cost is too high*

THE COSTLIEST DEMAND in automobile America today is the old haphazard "Give me a quart of oil."

It is safe to say that at least 50% of all automobile engine repairs are caused by "pick-up" lubrication.

When you say "Give me a quart of oil" you invite the dealer to pour into your crankcase any oil which may be handy—light, medium, heavy—some good, some fair, some positively dangerous.

You almost say to him, "I don't care how soon I have to drive my friends around in a rattle-trap."

Substantial Saving

If you really *want* to cut repair bills, carbon and operating expenses to the lowest, you *must* use oil whose body is correct for *your* engine and whose *quality* is the very best obtainable.

Between the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil and "Give me a quart of oil" the price per gallon is trifling. The saving in actual operating expense is very marked.

We suggest you ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil, being particular to specify the correct grade for your car.

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is *not* a by-product.

It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils chosen for their *lubricating* qualities—not for their gasoline content. They are manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value—not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

This is one of the essential reasons for the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

WARNING: Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*).
Detroit
Des Moines

Boston
Pittsburgh
Buffalo

Chicago
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Kan.

Philadelphia
Minneapolis
Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many cars are listed separately for convenience.

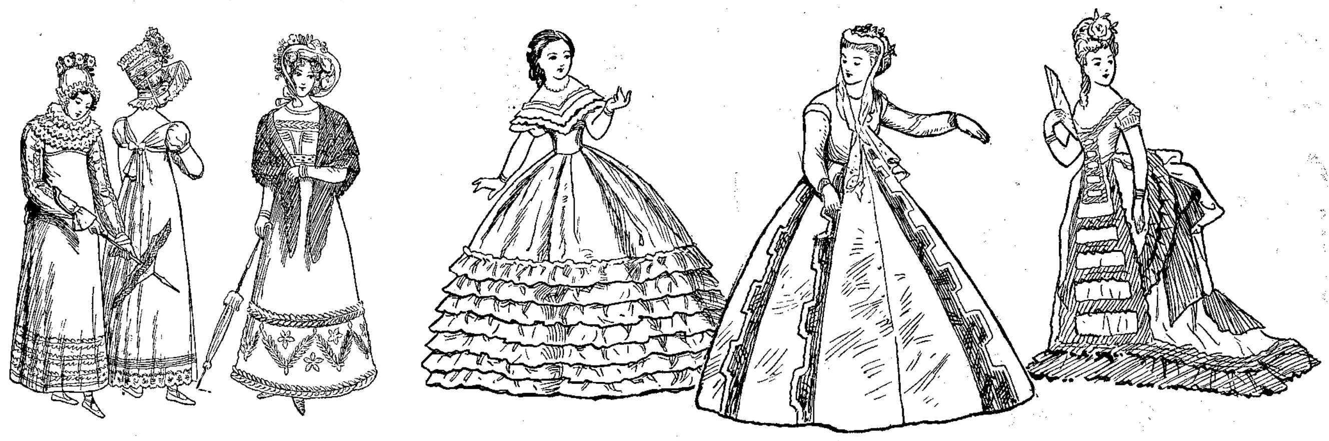
The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1921		1920		1919		1918		1917	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
American Beauty	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Bell (York, Pa.)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Biddle	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Brewster	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model 490)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Collier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Crawford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (1 ton)	....	....	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Erie (Erie, Pa.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l) (Model 12)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" " All Other Mods.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Hanson Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Harroun	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hollier (6 cyl.)	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hudson Super Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hurlburt (3½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Indiana (1 ton)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (1¼ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....	....	....
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jones	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Keystone	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington (Continental Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Liberty	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	E	E
McFarlan	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Madison (6 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Maibohm	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
M. H. M.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" (Model 671)	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A	....	....
" (Commercial) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" (1 ton and 2 ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Noble	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Noma	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Old Hickory	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oneida (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oshkosh	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Parker	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Phianna	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " " All Other Mods.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Porter	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rainier (1½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" (3½ ton)	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
ReVere	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	....	....
R & V Knight	B	A	B	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sanford (5 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Saxon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	E	E	E	E
Seneca	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	....	....
Signal (Model R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Singer	....	....	A	A	A	A	....	....	A	A
Standard Commercial (Detroit)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Sterling	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
Ward LaFrance	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	....	....	....	....
White (16 valve)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (3 and 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	A	A
Willys Six	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Wilson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

Prominent Makes of Engines

Beaver (Models J-JA-JB and JC)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buda (Models ATU-BTU-CTU-DTU-ETU-FTU-HU-HTU-IU-ITU-XU-XTU-YU-YTU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Buda All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Continental (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" (Model T)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
G. B. & S. (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU-S-V and VA)	....	....	....	....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
Lycoming	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Northway (Model 108)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waukesha (Models CU-DU-EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	....	....	....	....
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Models Q & QU)	....	....	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY



1813 1821 1850 1865 1873

VARYING IDEAS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES BEAUTY IN WOMEN'S DRESS.

"When women have so far improved that there seems nothing left to criticize about them," prophesies a Frenchman of acerbent humor, "men will still be able to criticize their dress—for they will always be wearing too much or too little." The illustrations with this article are from "*Un Siècle de Modes Feminines*" (Charpentier & Fasquelle, Paris), from *Vogue* (New York), and from *L'Art de la Mode*, (Paris)

PARIS AS THE WORLD'S ARBITER OF FASHION

WHY DOES EVERYBODY follow French fashions? Chiefly, we are assured, because of French taste. "And everybody knows about *that!*" declares Edith Wharton, the novelist, in her recent little volume of essays on "French Ways and Their Meaning" (Appleton). "It's the way women put on their hats, and the upholsterers drape their curtains. . . . The artistic integrity of the French has led them to feel, from the beginning, that there is no difference in kind between the curve of a woman's hat brim and the curve of a Rodin marble." Taste, which Mrs. Wharton calls "the regulating principle of all art, of the art of dress and of manners, and of living in general, as well as of sculptor and music," has established Paris as the center of fashion, of all that is *à la mode*. So much so, that, in the words of one of the many fashion writers who look to the capital of France for their inspiration, "The chief industry of France is—the art of dress."

However, even tho the art instinct may be the real underlying cause of the prevalence of French fashions wherever the art of dress is known, there are many small contributing causes, immediate causes, which help a great deal. There is an art not only in making beautiful gowns, but in selling them, and in persuading those who buy them to adore them both before and after they are sold. Something like this is the moral of a lively little article entitled, "How Paris Sets the Style," written by Katheleen Howard, for *The Ladies Home Journal*. Any one may go shopping with Miss Howard, and see just exactly how Paris does it. Her breezy account runs, in part:

A glorious summer morning! All the freshness of Paris with its great open parklike spaces seems to run riot in your veins. An Englishman would turn to his favorite sport on such a day, and a woman in Paris just as naturally turns to her favorite sport, that of buying new clothes.

"Quick, a taxi!" You jump in and are driven to one of the many world-famous houses, anticipation of delights to come making your heart sing with truly feminine joy.

One enters the front door, a man springs up, touches his cap, escorts you to the elevator or watches you ascend a short flight of stairs.

He must ring a bell at the same time, tho you don't see him do it, because at the top of the stairs one or two charming *vendeuses* are waiting for you. You ask for your own *vendeuse*, or saleswoman.

"Bonjour, Mesdames! Mademoiselle Suzanne est-elle là?"

Yes, Mademoiselle Suzanne will come instantly.

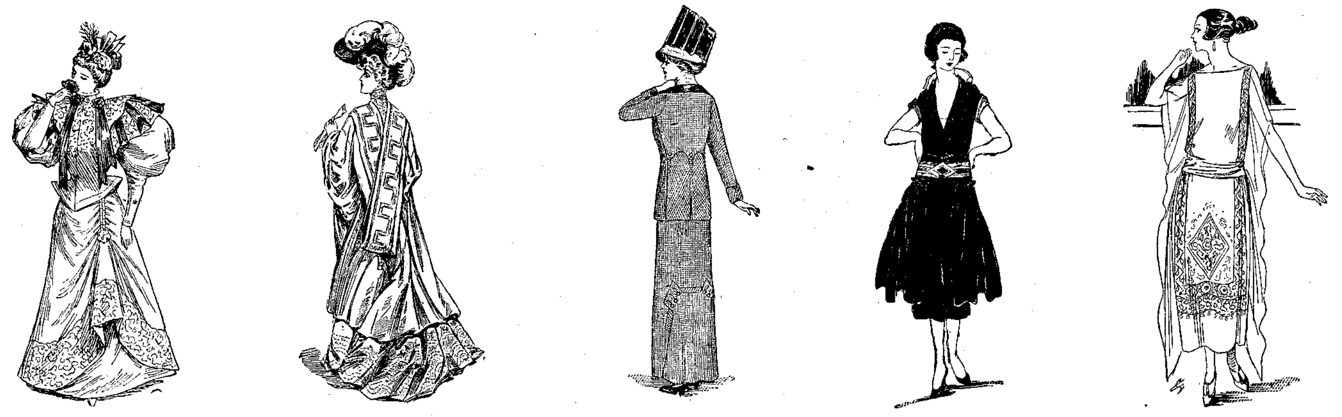
She appears, usually young, charming, smiling; you are given a cordial welcome, if you are known and if your manners are good.

If you are new, you are treated with courtesy and shown to a seat in a big, cool room with chairs round the walls. Perhaps there will be glass cases round the walls, with charming lingerie laid out in them, unbelievable creations of chiffon and lace and gold tissue, or with garlands of tiny roses made of ribbon. Some made of colored linen of finest quality, bordered with bright edges of contrasting color, dangle by their frail shoulder-straps.

If you are in search of evening gowns, the orders to the hovering girl are:

"Put all the evening gowns on, my dear." And the girl leaves the room, to reappear swaying in a cloth-of-silver temptation, trailing a point of the gorgeous material two yards behind her left heel.

She comes up to you, balancing on her hips, turns quickly, walks away, returns on the bias, retreats and saunters out through the door, or to the next waiting customer. Her shoes and stockings, if it is the off season, are probably a bit shaky;



1894 1904 1910 1920 1921

HAS THE "TASTE" OF PARIS ALWAYS PROVED IMPECCABLE?

Novelists, psychologists and mere dressmakers have for generations raised a chorus of praise to the Parisian fashion designer, "the great artist whose medium is fabrics." The average layman, however, is likely to admit that the "perfect" creation of a few years ago looks queer, if nothing worse, to-day. Modern fashions, we are assured, are more truly artistic than were most of the older styles.

DONALD GARDNER

Steam-heat—Coal-bills high?
—call the Watchman!

PUT the Watchman—the No. 1 Hoffman Valve—to work on your worst radiator—your coldest radiator, the radiator that leaks and bangs and hisses the most. In short order he'll make that radiator hot, silent and well-behaved. Then, when he's convinced you, give him a job on all your radiators and forget your heating troubles. He'll boost the temperature and lower the coal bills.

The bitterest weather of the whole winter is still coming. It's a splendid opportunity to prove to your own satisfaction, the truth of "More Heat from Less Coal".

$2.15 at your Heating Contractor's or sent to our Waterbury Office, (or in Canada $3.00 sent to the nearest jobber of plumbing and heating supplies) will bring you a sample No. 1 Hoffman Valve. Test it! Learn the secret of steam heating efficiency.

Satisfactory service from HOFFMAN VALVES is guaranteed in writing for Five Full Years.

"MORE HEAT FROM LESS COAL" *is a booklet that tells all about* Hoffman Valves *and how they eliminate coal-waste. It is yours for the asking. Write for it today.*

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, INC.
Main Office and Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

HOFFMAN VALVES
more heat from less coal

PARIS AS THE ARBITER OF FASHION

Continued

in fact, in very smart houses one sees lamentable white cotton stockings and perhaps shabby gold evening slippers, possibly split and bulging at one side. Of course, for the openings or first displays new shoes are worn and fine silk stockings, but the great price of shoes and stockings is taken into consideration, and the girls are allowed to be a bit lax in this way later on.

After you have seen something you like, your *vendeuse* goes and gets it and returns to you with it lying across her arms.

You examine it minutely and consider. You must not forget that the lady who wore it to show you was chosen for her figure and that the gown probably was looking its best when she wore it. If she was petite and perky and you are large and solemn, eschew it; painful tho the renunciation be, it will be better for you in the end. Think yourself into the gown, so to speak, and you'll save the great blow to your pride which you would get if you tried just anything on thoughtlessly before large and fault-searching mirrors, without having first imagined it on yourself.

Two or three nice women finally pull and pat you into the gown of your choice, and you consider alterations.

"Yes, that could be adjusted for Madame. *Attendez,* the chef of the house will be called in."

You wait, trembling more or less, for the great man or great lady of the house does not look every one over, only quite special people, and you feel self-conscious.

He or she comes. A quick-eyed, enveloping glance—the verdict. You decide to take it.

"Ah, but the price?" An afterthought. A consultation. The price is so-and-so. If you are a special person, you get a special price. You furiously think over in your mind the fors and againsts. Oh, you must have it; it's too ravishing. "All right, yes, thank you, I'll take it." Measures are taken, and an appointment is made for a fitting.

The great Place Vendome, where the wonderful bronze shaft points to the sky, is surrounded by famous dressmaking houses. Years ago they were private residences, and the beautiful carved walls and high spacious rooms have an aristocratic air of quiet dignity almost impossible to imitate. Gray carpet covers the floor, making the footfalls soundless. Only one famous house has bare old floors and a rather shabby appearance. In the center of the largest room—and it is not very large at that—stands a huge table, in everybody's way. The mannikins must parade round it, which they do, wearing the gorgeous colors for which this house is famous, queerly misplaced in their old-fashioned, shabbily magnificent surroundings.'

It is very difficult to get good mannikins. You ask where an exquisite little thing is that you have seen half a dozen times, perhaps, and you are told that she has gone to such and such a theater or that she has married or—disappeared.

In Paris at fashionable parties many styles may be seen at the same time, expressing the woman's individual taste and preference; you may be Spanish or Madame Pompadour as you will. Manufacturers of fabrics sometimes wage newspaper campaigns to launch styles demanding quantities of cloth or employing masses of ribbon, to sell their products; but Madame chooses where and how she will nowadays, if she is a woman of taste and sense.

FRENCH POLITICAL PARTIES

THE development of the French party system is described in detail in Raymond Leslie Buell's "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton). He calls attention to the fact that in Europe they think of political parties in terms of Right, Center and Left, or in other words conservatives, moderates and radicals. He also notes that the parties in the French nation do not correspond exactly to the party groups in the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber of Deputies is divided into nine groups, named on page 33 of this issue. In most of these groups, outside party lines overlap. Dividing the national parties, not the Parliamentary groups, according to their doctrines, Mr. Buell classifies them as follows:

> The Right, composed of: (1) the Monarchists, in turn divided into (a) the Orleanists, (b) the Bonapartists; (2) the Nationalists, including the so-called *plebiscitaires* and conservatives, differing little from the Monarchists; (3) the Liberal Action party or Catholic Republicans; the Center, composed of (1) the Moderate or Progressist Republicans, whose party is the Republican Federation; (2) the Republican Democratic party or Alliance; the Left, composed of (1) the Radicals; (2) the Republican Socialist party; (3) the Unified Socialist party.

The Monarchist movement is now led by the organization known as the *Ligue d'Action Française*. It has an ably edited official paper, and a publishing house. Then there is the ultra-patriotic *Ligue des Patriots* which Derelpude once led. The Liberal Action party wishes to free the church from the existing anti-clerical legislation and to solve the social problem by the practical application of Christianity. It calls for a number of reforms. In the Center there is the Republican Federation which represents the most conservative Republicans. Composed largely of the wealthy upper classes, this party is, we are told by Mr. Buell, "insistent upon the rights of public property," but it does want governmental reforms. The other great party of the Center is the Democratic-Republican Alliance. It wants reconstruction and reform and tries to reconcile conservatism and radicalism under the Republic. Many famous names in French politics are connected with this party. President Loubet and Premier Waldeck-Rousseau were prominent members in their day, as are now General Mangin, ex-President Deschanel and Premier Poincaré, who is now its vice-president. The first party in what is generally considered the Left, is the Radical. It is anti-clerical and stands for thoroughgoing reform and a large degree of state Socialism. Among prominent Radicals are Clemenceau, Caillaux, and Leon Bourgeois. Socialists are split into the Republican and the Unified groups. The chief leaders of the more conservative Republican group are Millerand, Briand, Painleve and Viviani. The Unified Party is rapidly moving further left and alienating its bourgeois elements.

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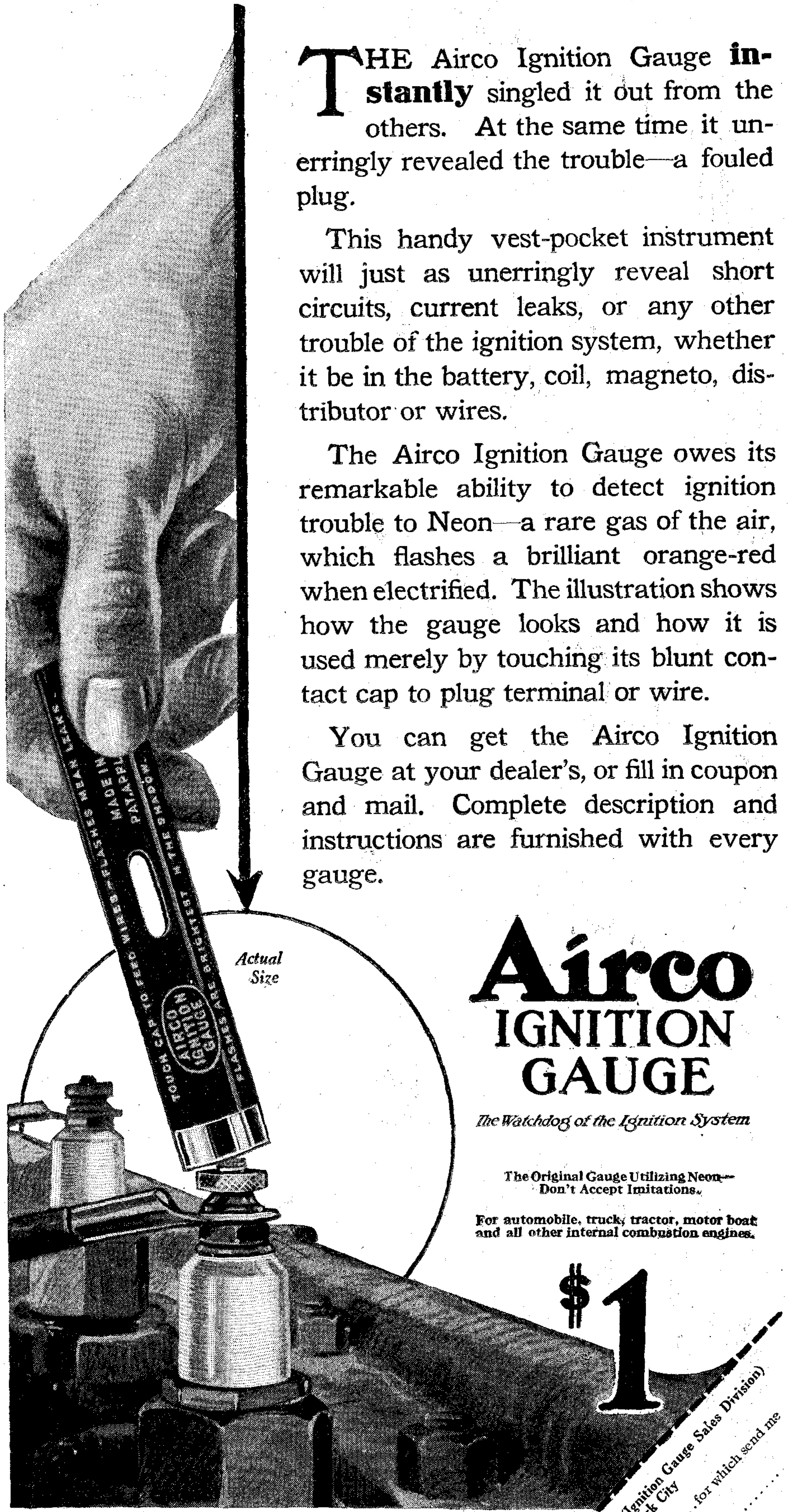
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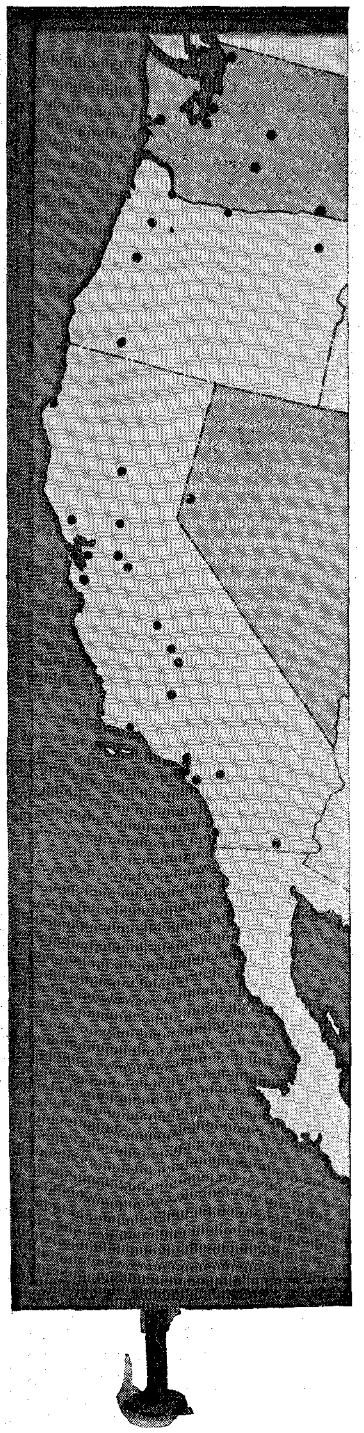

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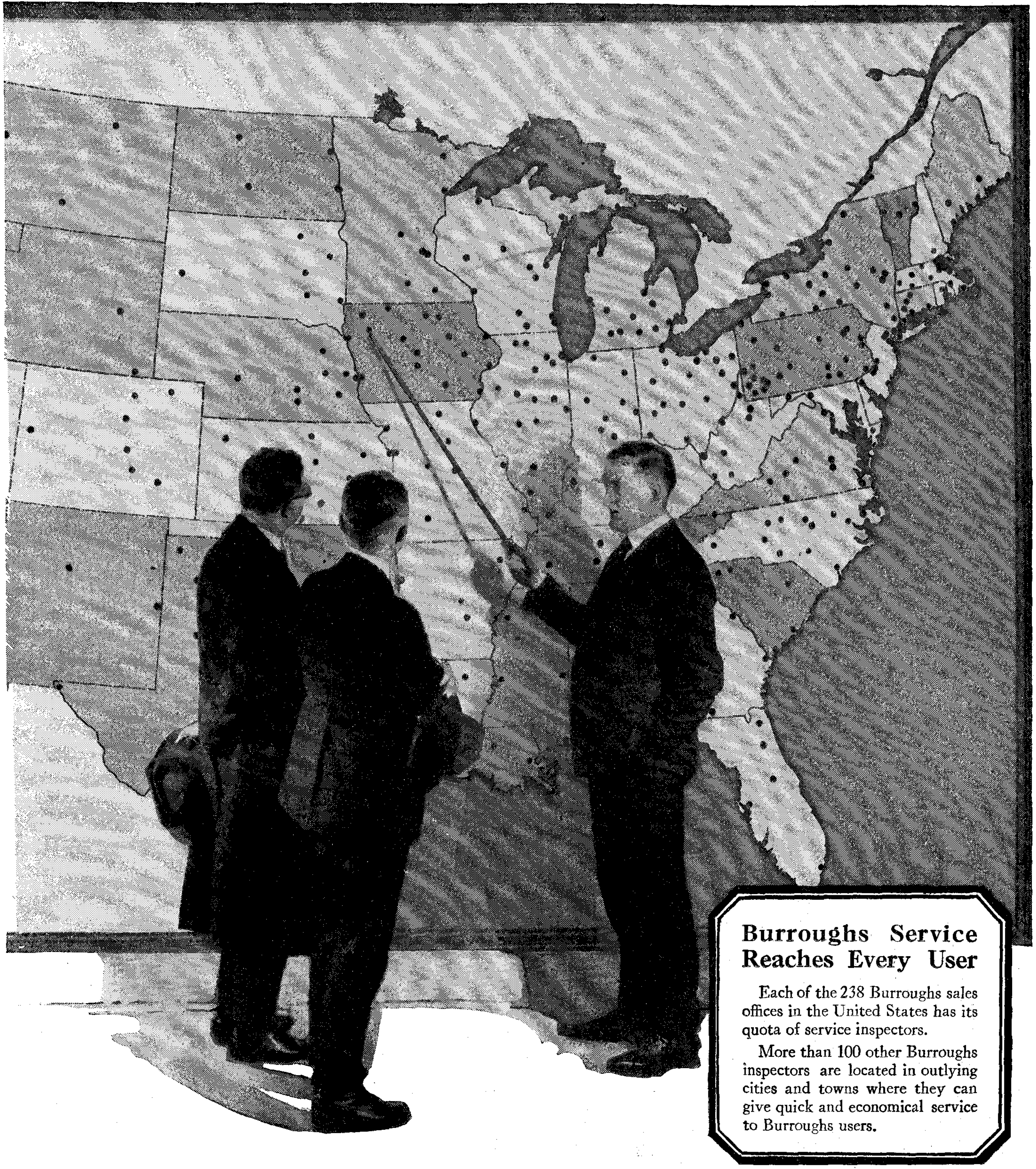

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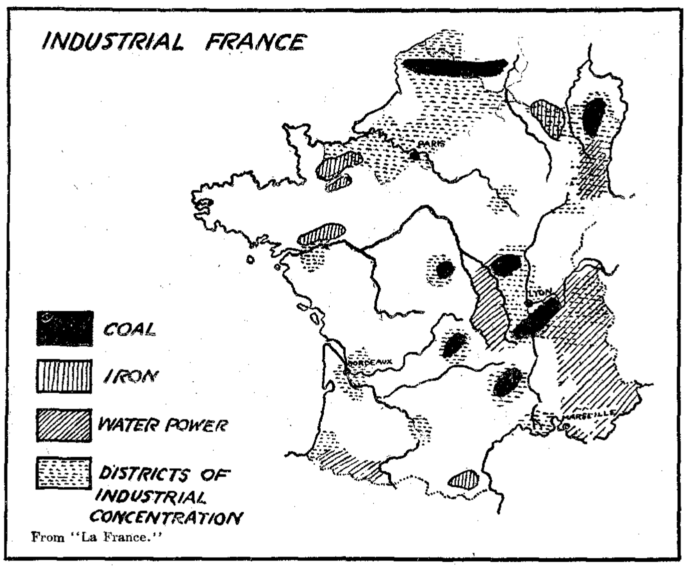
FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE FRANCE

SOME FRIENDS OF FRANCE are much given to weeping over her. "Poor France," they say, "her fairest provinces ruined; the expected reparation from Germany diminished and delayed; 1,364,000 of her bravest sons slaughtered; and twice as many more maimed and wounded; her war-impoverished people saddled with a debt of three hundred billion francs; her revenues inadequate for current needs; misunderstood by her allies." But this is only one side of the picture, for as we examine the resources of after-war France, by the help of standard reference books, bank publications, newspaper and magazine articles, and the like, the words "rich France" seem more appropriate. To-day one sees the Republic as a great ship which has come through a storm; her sails, rigging and spars are a tangled mass, a mast is gone, the decks are covered with wreckage, her hull is battered, yet she proudly rides the waves, still seaworthy, with hull intact, supplies ample and cargo unspoiled, her surviving crew able to repair the damage, needing only a favorable wind to continue the voyage to the desired haven; the ship has weathered such storms before.



From "La France."

France's powers of recovery are on record. Fifteen years after the downfall of Napoleon, the war debt for which he was responsible was almost extinguished; forty years after, France was the industrial leader of the Continent. In the years following 1870 her recovery was a wonder to the Germans themselves. To-day, we read in "Greater France," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, France "is feeling her strength, and her ambition will be measured only by her physical possibilities which present evidences indicate are among the foremost in the world." Like Cornelia, France can say, "These are my jewels," as she points to her population of forty millions with their proverbial natural thrift, their splendid energy and the "Americanism of the new business generation." The war losses in men have, indeed, been great, but they are offset in part, we read, "by the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and by the introduction and great development during the war of American labor-saving devices in factories, and of American farm implements and tractors in the fields."

FRANCE—BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DATA
(000 omitted—except in "area")

	1913	1920	*Loss* (−) *or Gain* (+)	*Per Cent. Loss or Gain*
AREA, actual figures (English square miles)	207,054	212,659	+5,605	2.71
Colonies and Dependencies	4,538,543	5,119,138	+580,595	12.79
POPULATION—Home	39,601	39,383*a*	− 218	.55
Colonies and Dependencies	40,986	53,582	+12,596	30.73
(Metric Tons)				
COAL RESERVES *b*	17,583	36,000	+18,417	104.74
IRON ORE RESERVES *b*	3,000	4,830	+1,830	61.00
POTASH RESERVES *b*	......	300	+300	......
Values francs *b*	......	3,500	+3,500	......
MINERAL OUTPUT				
Coal	40,800	24,300	−16,500*c*	40.44
Iron Ore	22,000	43,054*d*	+21,054	95.45
Pig Iron	5,200	3,265	−1,935	37.21
Steel and Iron	4,419	2,915	−1,504	31.77
Potash	......	600	+600	......
BEET SUGAR OUTPUT	973	154	−819	84.17
AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT				
Wheat	8,692	6,271	−2,421	27.85
Rye	1,271	843	−428	33.67
Barley	1,043	771	−272	26.08
Oats	5,182	4,223	−959	18.50
Potatoes	13,586	10,315	−3,271	24.07
Sugar Beets	5,939	2,055	−3,884	65.39
LIVE STOCK (Head)				
Horses	3,222	2,413	−809	25.11
Cattle	14,787	12,755	−2,032	13.73
Sheep	16,131	9,376	−6,755	41.87
Swine	7,035	4,080	−2,955	42.00
WINE OUTPUT (Thousands of gallons)	986	1,310	+324	32.86
FOREIGN TRADE *(tons)*				
Exports	22,074	12,467	−9,607	43.52
Imports	44,220	50,939	+6,719	15.19
Total Foreign Trade	66,294	63,406	−2,888	4.33
SHIPPING—Gross Tonnage	2,700	3,138	+438	16.22

a 1921 Census excluding Alsace-Lorraine—37,499,000
Alsace-Lorraine . . . . —1,884,000
Total . . . . −39,383,000

b 000,000 omitted.

c When mines in north are rehabilitated output should exceed pre-war, because of increase in reserves.

d Estimated present capacity.

From a forthcoming book by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, entitled, "French Public Finance in the Great War and To-day."

Before the war, we are reminded by this writer, France was practically self-sustaining. The war, of course, played havoc with French agricultural production, so that it has been necessary to purchase large stocks of foodstuff abroad during the last three years. But the devastated region is being restored, as noted elsewhere, and increased use of agricultural machinery and fertilizers will stimulate production. The potash production of Alsace will mean much to French agriculture. Before the war France was fourth among the nations in steel production and second in pig-iron output. With the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, we read in the Guaranty Trust booklet, and with the extensive war-time development of the iron-fields of Normandy, France may eventually rank even higher. The acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine will also help the French textile industry.

The use of fuel oil is being greatly extended in France. The shale beds of Autun, an oil-field in Alsace-Lorraine, and the wells of Algeria are being utilized, and plans are made for huge storage centers for imported oil. A very important factor in the future of French industry is the effort to harness water-power. To-day, says the authority we have been quoting, "the available water-power is about double that of 1913, and soon will reach 1,500,000 horse-power." The French are also committed to new enterprises in bettering transportation. "The main arteries of communication in France comprised, in 1913, more than 32,000 miles of railroads, 3,000 miles of canals, 4,250 miles of navigable rivers, and 375,000 miles of good highways." By the end of 1919, eight-tenths of the damaged waterways and all but 122 miles of the 3,500 miles of destroyed railroad tracks had been restored. France is planning large-scale railroad electrification. A commission has recommended electrification of 5,220 miles of track, the current to be furnished by water power. This program will take many years for completion, but the writer for the New York bank thinks that "about 500,000 miles of railroad will be electrified in the near future." Besides the increase of the merchant marine and extensive harbor improvements, the French Government is said to be planning "the crossing of the Vosges mountains by rail, which military reasons prevented earlier; the improvement of the canals leading to the Rhine; and the betterment of the port of Strassburg." We are reminded that the use of the Rhine under the terms of the Peace Treaty will mean a new source of wealth for France.

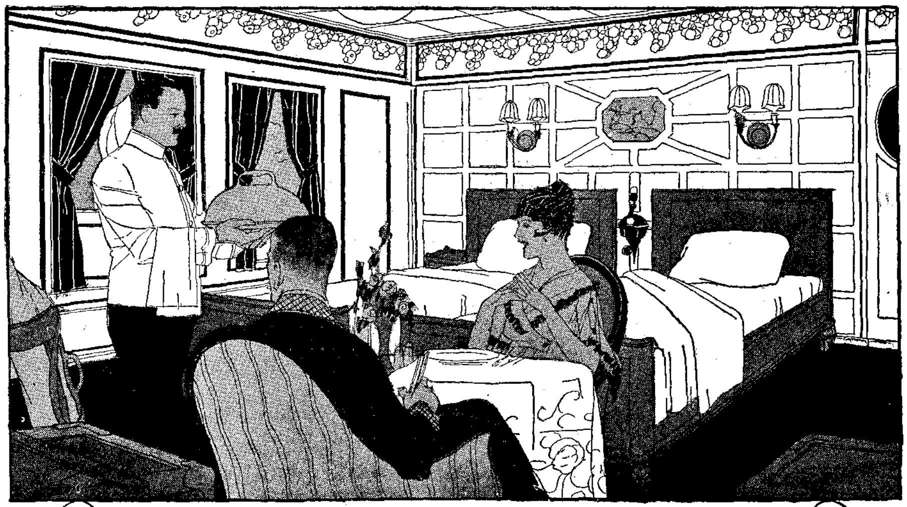
A most significant factor for the industrial future of France is, we read further in this booklet, her vast colonial domain. A map of this domain, with statistics showing area and population, appears on pages 28 and 29. It is of interest to note that the French Government and French business men have launched a program for the intensive development of the colonies. Before the war the French had built more than 7,000 miles of railroad in the colonies, mostly in Africa. These railroad systems are to be enormously extended, and harbors are to be improved. To quote the Guaranty Trust Company's brief summing up of the resources of the French colonies:

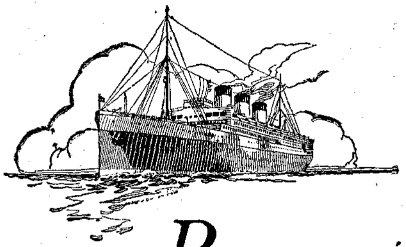
> "Nearest to France are Algeria, Tunis and Morocco. These countries were at one time called the granary of Rome, and it is believed that in a short time they will become the granary of France. They are already important producers not only of wheat but of fruit, wine and cattle. Cotton can be profitably grown in some sections. The mineral wealth of these regions is considerable; large deposits of iron ore, zinc, lead and phosphates are being developed. Reports have been made of an extensive coal-field in Algeria; and petroleum has been discovered in both Algeria and Morocco. In Algeria considerable development of the oil resources has already been accomplished."

Most important, in view of the reconstruction needs, is the fact that the French colonies have enormous forest resources "estimated at 232,000,000 acres, nearly ten times those of France." The French, we are told, are looking to the colonies to supply a large proportion of the home country's needs for foodstuffs and raw materials, and also to furnish an outlet for the increased manufacturing capacity of France. So "the indications are that the development of these colonies will progress much more rapidly in the near future than in the years immediately before the war."

In a conscientious effort to balance the gains and the losses of the war as far as French wealth and resources are concerned, a writer for another great New York bank, the Bankers Trust Company, comes to the conclusion that the public wealth of the nation is to-day substantially as great as before the war, say about three hundred billion gold francs, equivalent to $60,000,000,000. A detailed

Voyages Modernes





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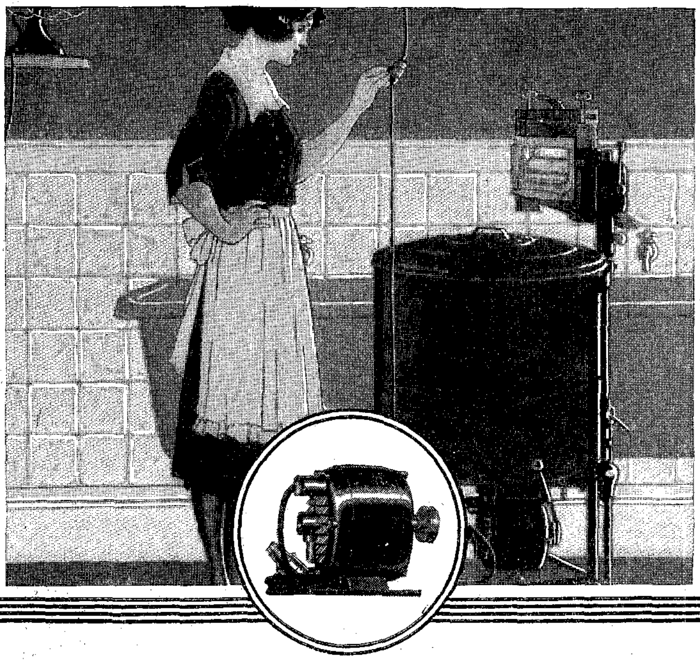

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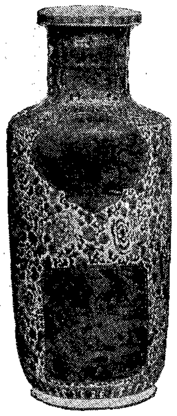

Mr. Burton, author of this standard work, has written other books on porcelain and is well acquainted with porcelain factories and porcelain makers of Europe. He has devoted years to the study of porcelain and is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject. This book will be a valuable and artistic addition to the library of every porcelain connoisseur, and will prove to be a standard work of reference for facts relating to porcelain and illustrations of the world's choicest collections of it.

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FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE FRANCE

Continued

study of French wealth by this authority appears on page 68.

Such is the wealth of the new France. But when we look at the liabilities account we see that these rich assets are mortgaged to the limit. France has always been a great borrowing and lending nation. To-day her whole foreign debt, huge as it is, is less than French foreign investments before the war at their pre-war valuations. But unfortunately, as has been observed in the French parliamentary debates, the bulk of these investments are in such unstable countries as Russia, Turkey and Mexico.

The public debt is one of the oldest institutions in France. One writer traces it back to a war debt incurred by Francis I in 1522. The basic cause of the poor fiscal condition of France has been "the policy of maintaining a large perpetual debt," says Mr. E. M. Friedman in his "International Finance and Its Reorganization" (Dutton). The French debt, he notes, increased forty-eight-fold from 1800 to 1914. Public debt figures vary according to the authority quoted, even when official statistics are said to be used as a basis. But all agree that the total debt of France has been multiplied by about ten since the war, and that it has practically doubled since the Armistice. Mr. Friedman's figures are, in gold francs, 33,262,500,000 in 1914; 143,513,000,000 in 1919; and 266,000,000,000 in July, 1920. The Bankers Trust Company figures are 33,637,000,000 in 1913; 264,341,000,000 in July, 1921. In "Currency Inflation and Public Debts," published by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Professor E. R. A. Seligman places the total in round numbers at 32 billion francs in 1914; 147 billion in 1919, and 300 billion in March, 1921. A recent French official estimate is 286 billions, and a United States Department of Commerce figure, taken from French Government sources, is 323 billions.

In financing the war, notes Mr. Friedman in his book, the percentage of total expenditures raised by taxation was very low in France. "The needs of the war were met largely by loans and advances from the Bank of France. Loans were raised abroad to a considerable extent. Of the internal loans a very large percentage were short-term or floating." The Bank of France notes were practically a fiat currency, and their emission in great quantities depreciated the currency, raised prices, and brought about unfavorable foreign exchange rates. During the war, continues this writer, "France raised a smaller percentage of her war expenditures by war taxes than any of the other major belligerents." Unlike the United States and Great Britain, France relied chiefly on indirect taxes. The income tax and the sales tax have both fallen far short of what was expected of them as revenue producers, even French authorities admit. According to an article in *Bradstreet's*, the Frenchman was paying to the state last year eighteen per cent. of his annual revenue as compared with twenty-eight per cent. in England, twelve in Germany, and eight in the United States.

The French budget for 1922 provides for appropriations and revenue of 24,700,000,000 francs. There has been a great demand for budget simplification as well as for economy and retrenchment; as a result what was once known as the "extraordinary budget" is now included in the regular one. In the regular budget the main items are summed up as follows by the United States Department of Commerce's *Commerce Reports*:

	Francs
Service of public debt (internal and the commercial part of the foreign)	12,653,000,000
Military expenditures	3,709,000,000
Naval expenditures (exclusive of building program)	844,000,000
Other executive departments	5,224,000,000
Administration of monopolies and and tax collecting	2,475,000,000

The principal items of revenue are:

	Francs
Taxes and receipts	15,663,000,000
Monopolies and State industries	2,911,000,000
War profits tax	3,050,000,000
Liquidation of war stocks	500,000,000

Whatever deficit there may be from failure of taxes to meet estimates is to be made up for by stricter administration of existing tax laws—as the Chamber objected to new taxation—reduction of expenditures, and the issuance of treasury certificates. The special budget still under consideration, is, we read in *Commerce Reports*, "confined to pensions and reconstruction advances, which are regarded as a charge against reparations and are, therefore, excluded from the ordinary budget." It is thought likely to total around fourteen billion francs. But since France's share of reparations payments, even if made in full, "would amount only to about 4,500,000,000 francs (at present rate of exchange) the difference will probably be covered by the issuance of short-term treasury certificates." If the reader turns back to the expenditure items he will notice that appropriations are made for the internal and "the commercial part" of the foreign debt, which means that for the "political debt," the war loans from Great Britain and the United States, no provision is being made for interest payments or amortization.

The French financial authorities are planning to reduce short-term loans by long-term refunding. It has been decided to repay the 29,000,000,000 francs borrowed from the Bank of France at the rate of 2,000,000,000 francs per year. A New York *Herald* dispatch summarized in *The Wall Street Journal* says that the policy outlined by the new French Finance Minister "calls for cessation of foreign borrowing, reduction of military expenditures and adoption

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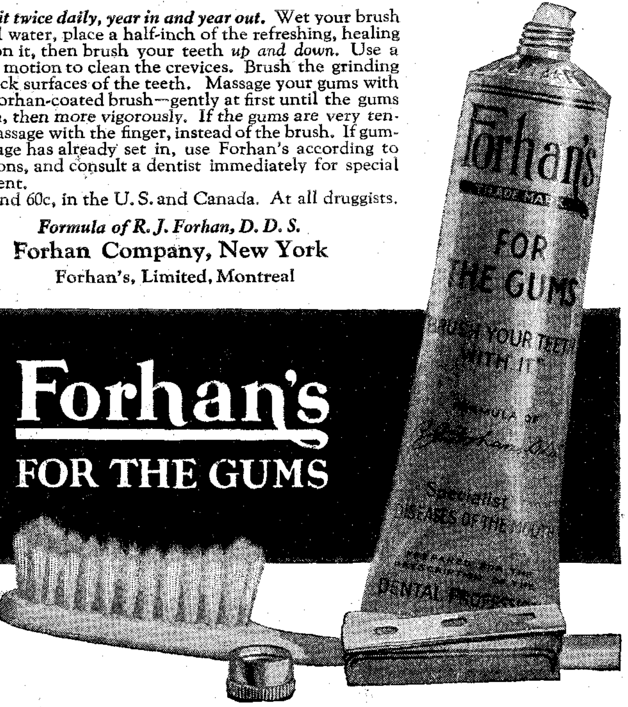
FOR THE GUMS



FIRM FOUNDATIONS OF THE FUTURE FRANCE

Continued

of business methods with eventual payment of Allied war debts."

France's dependence on the German reparations payments is evident enough in the foregoing. In fact, Mr. Friedman says that "if the terms of the treaty of peace could be carried out they would assure a bright future and a speedy recuperation of France," while "if Germany does not pay the recuperation of France will be a very slow process." Nearly half of recent combined budgets consist of special expenses "recoverable under the Treaty of Peace." In Mr. Friedman's book the chairman of the Budget Commission in the French Chamber is quoted as saying: "If the Allies did not leave France to bear the expenditure chargeable to Germany, France would experience no serious financial difficulties in years to come provided that the ordinary budget was immediately adjusted by means of taxation and economies." Germany agreed to pay the Allies two billion gold marks a year plus a percentage of the value of her exports until she has paid a total of 132 billion gold marks, but recently declared herself unable to meet the first 1922 payments. While the Reparations Commission is trying to work out a new basis of payment, Germany is temporarily paying thirty-one millions every ten days. In a speech made in the Chamber of Deputies last November and reported by the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris), M. de Lasteyrie, now Finance Minister, attributed Germany's shortness of funds in large part to unnecessary railroad expenses, such projects as the building of workmen's houses, the lack of earnest effort to collect taxes due, and the exemption from taxation of aviation concerns.

With a supreme national effort, concludes Mr. Friedman in his book, "France will undoubtedly revive." In fact, her record "in the year after the war is an earnest of her future recovery." That is:

> "The rapid increase of tax revenues, the speedy restoration under great difficulty and without well-deserved assistance, of he agriculture and industry, the amortization of over 2,000 million francs since the Armistice, indicate the possibilities for improvement, if the French but will it. Under a vigorous ministry the financial situation may be improved by a heroic liquidation of th inflated currency, by a funding of th floating indebtedness, and by the adoption of a scheme of direct taxation which will be imposed in accordance with the ability to pay and therefore in proportion to the productivity of the source."

Americans like to do their thinking in headlines, and perhaps these two titles from recent issues of *Commerce Reports*, will sum up not inaccurately the present position of France:

"French Financial Situation Uncertain."

"French Industrial Situation Warrants Optimism."

THE PRESS OF PARIS

THE Paris newspapers play so large a part in the political life of the French nation that a few facts regarding them may well be set down to supplement the accounts of French parties and politics which appear elsewhere. Mr. R. L. Buell says in his "Contemporary French Politics" (Appleton), that the French newspaper, as a rule, is smaller than the American, more individualistic and devotes more attention to the editorials. The small size of the French newspaper allows more individuals to go into the journalistic field, and it also makes the papers cheaper and more salable. This means more newspapers. "New York City may have a dozen morning papers; Paris on the other hand has at least fifty." The partizan press is vigorous, spicy, is more readable than representative; it cares more for editorials than news, and is likely to color the latter. Mr. Buell says in substance:

> The inadequacy of the news service of the purely political press is overcome by a number of very reliable papers in Paris which are non-partizan and independent and follow no fixt editorial policy. *Le Matin, Le Journal, Le Petit Journal* and *Le Petit Parisien* are journals of this type. Their news service is accurate and complete.
>
> The chief representative of the monarchist and Catholic press is *L'Action Française*, edited by Charles Maurras and Leon Daudet. The weekly *Vieille-France* is "uproariously anti-Semitic" and anti-American. *L'Echo de Paris* is conservative and strongly nationalistic, and prints able articles by Maurice Barres, "Custos" and "Pertinax." *Le Temps*, founded in 1860, "the organ of the great bourgeoisie," is without question the leading journal in France and, strangely enough, the least influential. It treats diplomatic affairs in an authoritative and scholarly way. Other conservative papers are *Le Gaulois*, the clerical *Croix, L'Intransigeant, La Liberté, La Figaro* and *Le Journal des Débats*.
>
> A weakness of Paris journalism "is that there is no great Radical paper standing for the liberal principles in which the greater part of the French people believe." The most important Radical papers are the anti-clerical *La Lanterne, La Rappel, La Pays,* and Clemenceau's *L'Homme Libre*. *La Democratie Nouvelle*, founded and edited by Letailleur, better known as "Lysis," is the organ of the political group from which it takes its name. *L'Œuvre* is independent with radical tendencies. *La Victoire*, once Socialist, can now scarcely be distinguished from the radical press.
>
> Socialist newspapers are the most numerous and the strongest in Paris. *L'Humanité* is a remarkably successful party organ. It was founded by Jean Jaures, and is now edited by Marcel Cachin. *La France Libre*, founded in 1919, represents the more moderate Socialists who gave the war their support. *Le Populaire*, edited by Jean Longuet, is the organ of the new radical majority of the Socialist Party. More advanced is the *Journal du Peuple*, edited by Henri Fabre, and still more violent is the weekly *Vague*, which clamors for revolution. *Notre Voix* is a more intellectual and literary Socialist paper. Other Socialist papers are *La Politique, L'Heure* and *La Vérité*.

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The question with a million mothers is—Where do Puffed Grains go?

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The grains are steam exploded. Every food cell is blasted, so digestion is easy and complete.

They are Prof. Anderson's inventions—the finest grain foods in existence.

Don't regard them as mere tidbits—just some regal breakfast dainties. What greater food can you imagine than Puffed Wheat in milk?

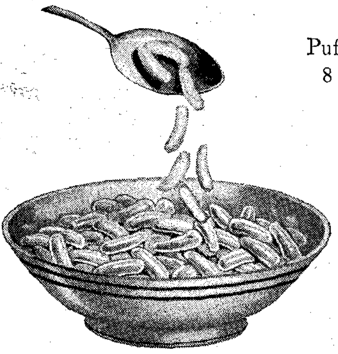
Be glad the foods are tempting. Before they came, most children got too little whole-grain diet. They can never get too much.

For between meals these are ideal foods. Digestion starts before they reach the stomach.

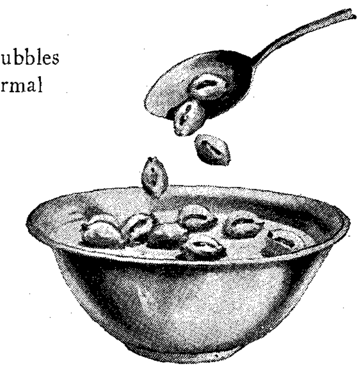
Puffed Rice

Puffed Wheat

Puffed to bubbles
8 times normal
size



For breakfast, Puffed Rice with cream and sugar—the finest cereal dainty.



For supper, Puffed Wheat in milk—whole wheat with every food cell blasted.

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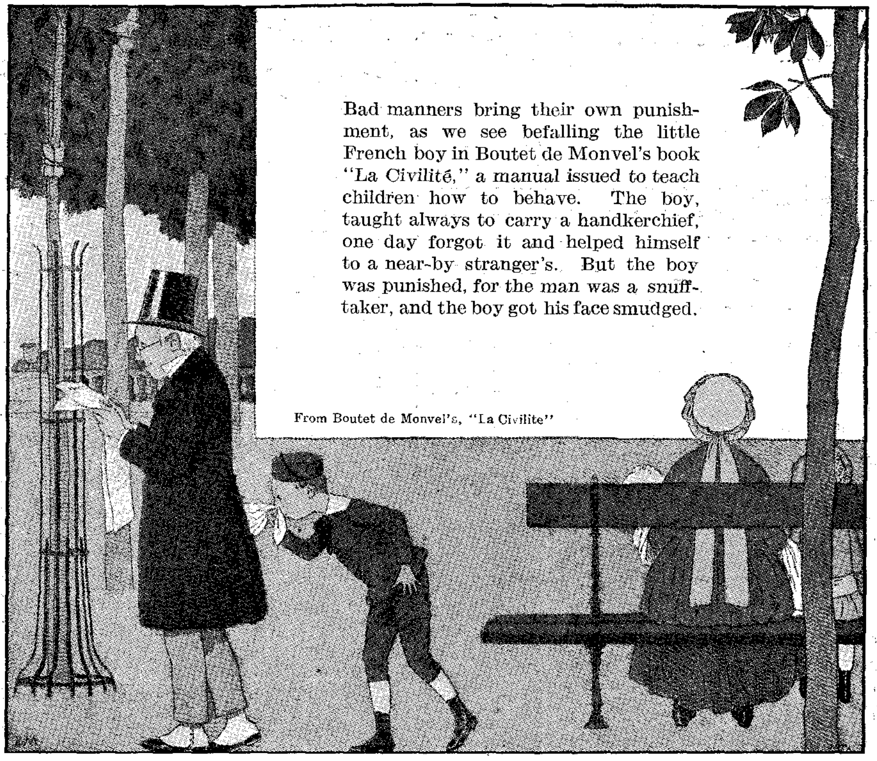


Bad manners bring their own punishment, as we see befalling the little French boy in Boutet de Monvel's book "La Civilité," a manual issued to teach children how to behave. The boy, taught always to carry a handkerchief, one day forgot it and helped himself to a near-by stranger's. But the boy was punished, for the man was a snuff-taker, and the boy got his face smudged.

From Boutet de Monvel's, "La Civilite"

FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

WILL the French spirit change, or is it changing? Just now France is under suspicion in many quarters. She is even thought to turn to the grandiose ideals that served Germany so ill in the late war. Writing since the war, but before the Washington Conference, Mr. Lawrence Jerrold declares that only those ignorant of France can assert that the war created a new France. "The warlike spirit has always been France. Patriotism, if it means jealous guardianship of a national character, has always been peculiarly French." In the philosophical realm the history of France shows many changes; but speaking of fundamentals, Mr. Jerrold in his book on "France, Her People and Her Spirit" (Bobbs, Merrill & Co.), declares that "seen in proper perspective the French intellectual character looks much more like persisting than evolving." In the first place:

> The French spirit shows no real signs of forsaking faith in intelligence. There lies its great strength. At bottom, whatever wild and curious variations its fertile vitality may perform, it relies always upon the belief that the canons of human intelligence are not relative, but absolute—absolute at least for this world, and the French spirit really cares about no other. Nor do I see any sign of the great French faith in life weakening. French vitality is not diminishing. If I add to my own experience of French life that of elders around me which goes back to the beginning of the Second Empire, I find that French life under the Third Republic is lived not only more strongly but as carefully. More every day is got out of life, but life is not less well planned than before. Paris under the Second Empire was a gay little village compared with the Paris of the Third Republic. But there are few signs that even this hundred times faster living means any less philosophy of living. The family is the same strong unit it was before. Naive French Juvenals prove my case by lamenting that girls go out alone. Fathers and mothers have a bit more struggle to keep their authority, still they keep it. A law of the beginning of the twentieth century allows (horrible thought!) a son to marry without his parents' consent after he is thirty. Parents are as much compelled as ever to leave all their property, barring only a small fraction, to their children. Apart from and above laws, the great faith persists; the couple, from the first child born, holds trust and hands it on when the children marry and bear children. It is a very old, a primeval trust; the French family of the "gay city" and the frivolous French nation is primeval.

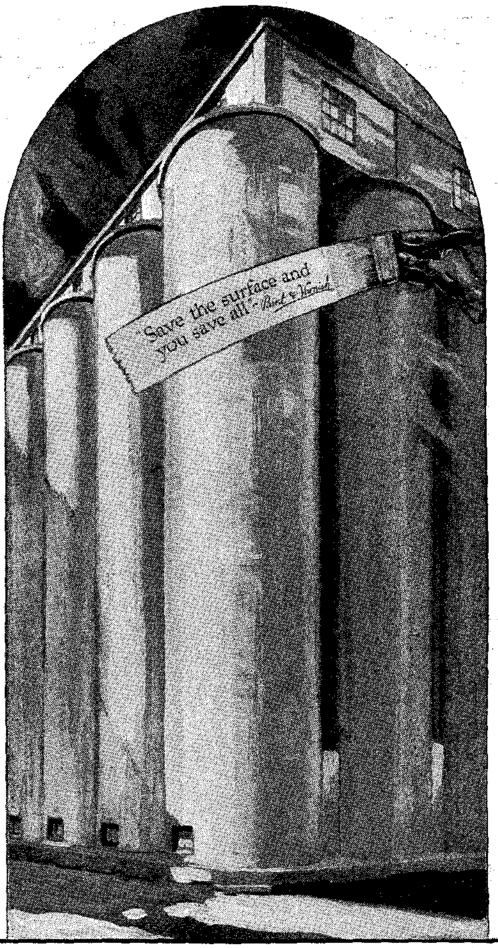
The high intelligence of the French is shown in their vital instinct:

> Here is a people, dwindling by its birth-rate, that is threatened simultaneously from within by social unrest and from without by a country more prolific and at least as powerful; it shuts up home trouble, it defies the foreigner. This is a singular proof of French vitality. There is a singular force in the French national spirit. . . . In the beginning of the twentieth century it was not cowed. . . . The French nation gradually compensates the decline of its birth-rate by its complete absorption of foreigners settled in its midst. The vitality of the French people is thus twice proved. France's vindication of her place in the world after Casabianca in 1908 and after Agadir in 1911, which was one of the most important factors in contemporary European politics up to the war, was not the assertion of a nation brimming over with men fit to fight, children growing up, women ready to bear children. It was the assertion of an old, anciently civilized, perhaps henceforth limited nation, but one that has a very strong will yet to live, to be one nation, and not on any account to be another nation. I think that this vitality is even stronger than that of a people which its numbers chiefly spread.
>
> There is less sign than ever of the

> French national spirit dying. The French-born people hardly, if at all, increases in numbers, but it holds its own more than ever. I imagine a day when the French people might be but a handful in Europe and would still keep together, like a last square of infantry charged on a battle-field. All national characters in Europe may die, the French will die last.
>
> The war showed that it refused to die. That one of the purposes of the German aggression was to kill it is certain. To kill it without harshness, beyond that required by the needful "frightfulness" of war, to kill it even kindly, if the thing could be done; still, to kill it. German Kultur honestly believed the French national spirit to be a dying thing that it were merciful to dispatch. Why, out of mistaken pity, let it linger? Better a cut of the knife, a short, sharp, frightful war, and German organization would set all to rights and make everything comfortable and satisfactory for everybody, the French themselves first of all. All the French wanted was to be taught what was good for them, and they would at once, with French cheerfulness and good sense, see reason. They had ceased to be a real people. They had all sorts of admirable qualities, none so ready to acknowledge them as Germany, but they were tired, and their qualities wanted bringing out and working up by German management—northeastern France, from Picardy to Champagne, perhaps some of Burgundy also, German provinces, strongly administered; the rest of France kept straight by proper businesslike treaties of commerce with Germany; France as a political power united with Germany by a well-knit, comprehensive alliance.

In seeking some of the qualities which go to make up this persistent individualism of the French nation, we find some answers in Edith Wharton's admirable little book on "French Ways and Their Meaning" (D. Appleton & Co.). Here she declares that "the singular superiority of the French has always lain in their intellectual courage." By comparison:

> Other races and nations have been equally distinguished for moral courage, but too often it has been placed at the service of ideas they were afraid to analyze. The French always want to find out first just what the conceptions they are fighting for are worth. They will not be downed by their own bogeys, much less by anybody else's. The young *Œdipus* of Ingres, calmly questioning the *Sphinx*, is the very symbol of the French intelligence; and it is because of her dauntless curiosity that France is of all countries the most *grown-up*.
>
> To persons unfamiliar with the real French character, this dauntless curiosity is supposed to apply itself chiefly to spying out and discussing acts and emotions which the Anglo-Saxon veils from publicity. The French view of what are euphemistically called "the facts of life" (as the Greek called the Furies the "Amiable Ones") is often spoken of as tho it were inconsistent with those necessary elements of any order society that we call purity and morality. Because the French talk and write freely about subjects and situations that Anglo-Saxons, for the last hundred years (not before), have agreed not to mention, it is assumed that the French gloat over such subjects and situations. As a matter of fact, they simply take them for granted, as part of the great particolored business of life, and no more gloat over them (in the morbid introspective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MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

(Continued)

sense, than they do over their morning coffee.

This fundamental difference must be grasped before "forming an opinion of the illustrated 'funny papers,' of the fiction, the theater, the whole trend of French humor, irony and sentiment." For—

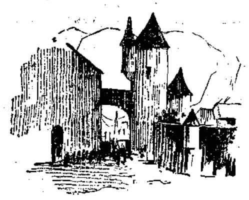
The French have always been a gay and free and Rabelaisian people. They attach a great deal of importance to love-making, but they consider it more simply and less solemnly than we. They are cool, resourceful and merry, crack jokes about the relations between the sexes, and are used to the frank discussion of what some one tactfully called "the operations of Nature." They are puzzled by our queer fear of our own bodies, and accustomed to relate openly and unapologetically the anecdotes that Anglo-Saxons snicker over privately and with apologies. They define pornography as a taste for the nasty, and not as an interest in the natural. But nothing would be more mistaken than to take this as proving that family feeling is less deep and tender in France than elsewhere, or the conception of the social virtues different. It means merely that the French are not frightened by the names of things; that they dislike what we call coarseness much less than what they call pruriency; and that they have too great a faith in the fundamental life-forces, and too much tenderness for the young mother suckling her baby, for Daphnis and Chloe in the orchard at dawn, and Philemon and Baucis on their threshold at sunset, not to wonder at our being ashamed of any of the processes of nature.

It is convenient to put the relations between the sexes first on the list of subjects about which the French and Anglo-Saxon races think and behave differently, because it is the difference which strikes the superficial observer first, and which has been most used in the attempt to prove the superior purity of Anglo-Saxon morals. But French outspokenness would not be interesting if it applied only to sex-questions, for savages are outspoken about those, too. The French attitude in that respect is interesting only as typical of the general intellectual fearlessness of France. She is not afraid of anything that concerns mankind, neither of pleasure and mirth nor of exultations and agonies.

On the question of education or the broader thing called "culture" there is a wide difference between the French and ourselves. More people can read in the United States, but what about our standard of culture?—

The very significance—the note of ridicule and slight contempt—which attaches to the word "culture" in America, would be quite unintelligible to the French of any class. It is inconceivable to them that any one should consider it superfluous, and even slightly comic, to know a great deal, to know the best in every line, to know, in fact, as much as possible.

There are ignorant and vulgar-minded people in France, as in other countries; but instead of dragging the popular standard of culture down to their own level, and ridiculing knowledge as the affectation of a self-conscious clique, they are obliged to



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By Benedict Fitzpatrick

Backed by indisputable authorities, this work shows the Irish as masters and preceptors of the English in every department of civilized knowledge; quelling the suicidal warfare of English tribes; saving the English from barbarism; and as chief among the builders of Christendom. Throughout the whole volume there is revelation after revelation, as is indicated by such chapter headings as "The Irish Kingdom of Scotland"; "Irish Principality in Wales"; "Fruits of the Irish Apostolate in England"; "Centers of Irish Influence in England"; "Irish Tutelage of England"; etc. No one henceforth will be able to pose as an authority on Irish, British or European history without taking account of the historical reconstructions in this volume.

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Cloth, 8vo, 378 pages, with colored map of medieval Ireland and Britain. At booksellers, $4.00; by mail, $4.16.

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esteem it, to pretend to have it, and to try and talk its language—which is not a bad way of beginning to acquire it.

The odd Anglo-Saxon view that a love of beauty and an interest in ideas imply effeminacy is quite unintelligible to the French; as unintelligible as, for instance, the other notion that athletics make men manly.

Mrs. Wharton repels the idea that "America's ability to make money quickly has made her heedless of other values." She does insist, tho, that the pace set for the pursuit of these values "leads to their being trampled underfoot in the general rush for them." On the other hand:

> The French, at any rate, living more slowly, have learned the advantage of living more deeply. In science, in art, in technical and industrial training, they know the need of taking time, and the wastefulness of superficiality. French university education is a long and stern process, but it produces minds capable of more sustained effort and a larger range of thought than our quick doses of learning. And this strengthening discipline of the mind has preserved the passion for intellectual honesty. No race is so little addicted to fads, for fads are generally untested propositions. The French tendency is to test every new theory, religious, artistic or scientific, in the light of a wide knowledge and experience, and to adopt it only if it stands this scrutiny. It is for this reason that France has so few religions, so few philosophies, and so few quick cures for mental or physical woes. And it is for this reason also that there are so few advertisements in French newspapers.
>
> Nine-tenths of English and American advertising is based on the hope that some one has found a way of doing something, or curing some disease, or overcoming some infirmity, more quickly than by the accepted methods. The French are too incredulous of short-cuts and nostrums to turn to such promises with much hope. Their unshakeable intellectual honesty and their sound intellectual training lead them to distrust any way but the straight and narrow one when a difficulty is to be mastered or an art acquired. They are above all democratic in their steady conviction that there is no "royal road" to the worth-while things, and that every yard of the Way to Wisdom has to be traveled on foot, and not spun over in a joy-ride.

Returning to Mr. Jerrold, we quote these closing words on the absorbent power of the French spirit:

> The French mind has probably influenced the world more deeply than any other national mind, tho French material power has spread little. English influence has been spread by English facts more than by English ideas; France has, with astonishingly little deed, astonishingly affected the world by her thought. The other way round, she accepts much foreign vitality, but it does not change her ways of thinking. She absorbs foreigners more completely than any other nation. The United States does not make a Pole an American so quickly as France makes a Frenchman of him. Patriotic French tub-thumpers cry against alien immigration, but aliens receive the French imprint very soon and extraordinarily deeply. The Polish Jew in Whitechapel may remain an alien all his life—and his children remain alien after him. Even Jews become almost essentially

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Have raisins in every other loaf of bread you serve, because of their *good nutrition* and their flavor.

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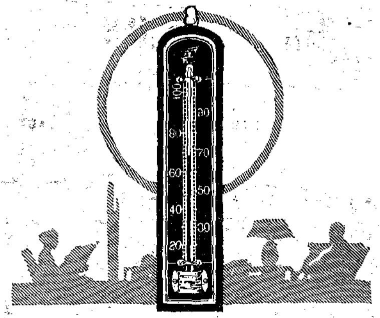

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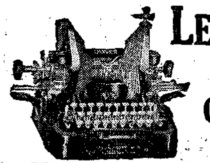

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FRENCH CHARACTER AND PSYCHOLOGY

Continued

French, and an American Jew is less American than a French Jew is French. The tub-thumper's bugbears of Semitic and alien invasion are not more real, one than the other in France. The real French patriot recognizes the amazing French power of putting the French stamp once for all upon an alien mind. I have met a Greek lemon merchant, who had hardly enough English to explain that he was one, and who told us all on board emphatically that he was a citizen of the United States. But I have met Russians, Italians, Danes, even English people in Paris, who were more French than the French. The French mind had bewitched them and changed them. Who ever heard of a Frenchman in London whom the English mind had bewitched? French Canadians are more French than the French of to-day—French of the days of Louis Quinze. The falling birth-rate in France is thus a less important question than hypnotized statisticians imagine. As long as the French keep the power to stamp the foreigner who settles in their midst in their own image, the French may bear fewer children, but they will adopt and shape those of others to the French fashion, and they will remain French as before. The French national spirit is perhaps the most overweening spirit in the world.

Alsatia—German in great part by race and almost wholly by language—remained doggedly French in spirit, notwithstanding all that German police domination could do, because Alsatia had been French. The French imprint upon Alsatia had been originally a foreign one: once stamped it was never forgotten, and what Germans could with historical logic claim to be a return to German rule never effaced it. The paradox was seen of the people of Mühlhausen, which is a German name that means something, persisting in calling themselves the people of Mulhouse, which in French is a couple of meaningless syllables. The paradox went further: Alsatians (when German policemen were out of hearing) prayed in German to be French again and in German called themselves French at heart, not knowing and never having known any other tongue but German and the Alsatian dialect. All because they had once been French. There is probably no more astonishing example of the moral and intellectual imprint of a people which all the material might of a materially mighty other people never succeeded in effacing. That the German fist never drove the French spirit out of Alsace is the most galling confession of weakness for the German fist and the most flattering tribute to the French spirit.

The social and economic character of the French people is of a piece with its political and national spirit, as was to be expected in a logical people. The instinct of racial preservation is probably stronger among the French than in any other nation. They are jealous of their national character and keep it more faithfully than the Jews or the Chinese. . . . The Jew is the obvious type of persistent national character. Yet even the Jew, at least the successful Jew, keeps his national character less in any country than the Frenchman settled anywhere outside his own country. The Jew in Anglo-Saxondom remains more or less of a Jew; but he is less Jewish than the French Canadian is French and more of an Anglo-Saxon than the French Canadian is Anglo-Saxon.

FRANCE'S NEW INTEREST IN SPORTS

A TREMENDOUS popular enthusiasm for sports, following in the wake of the war, has spread throughout France, and is especially active in Paris. Now, for the first time, it is said, the interest in games actually equals that of the United States and England. Any kind of sporting event, reports an American writer just back from a survey of European conditions, is sure to draw a crowd, and papers devoted exclusively to sports have enormous circulation. Because the Government has been very generous in its encouragement, critics of France are quick to attribute the awakened activity to militaristic promptings, but regardless of motives, the public interest in and support of games and sports is not to be denied. France has long been famous for her automobile races, and Alsace is now busily getting ready for the Grand Prix race of 1922, which is to be run on the Strasbourg course next June. In aviation the present zeal might almost be described as hectic, and constant efforts are being made to regain the honors which have lately been snatched from France by American flyers. It seemed to the sports writer, however, that the most popular events were those in racing, football and boxing. Horse-racing and bicycle-racing have long flourished; boxing was first seriously adopted some fifteen years ago, and has made excellent progress, as Carpentier and Criqui attest; but, curiously enough, it is in football, which has crossed the British Channel, that the most surprizing victories in French sports were achieved last year. Next to these three sports in public interest, track and field athletics seem to rank. It is true that if we accept the brilliant work of Guillemot, France did not make much of a showing at the last Olympiad, but the Olympic games of 1924 are to be held in Paris, and that fact seems to have given an additional stimulus to the training of French athletes. Tennis has its many devotees, and so has golf, but it is thought doubtful if baseball or cricket will ever get much hold on the French except as a spectacle. As for fencing, as the Paris *Revue Hebdomadaire* sums up the situation: "After having been for long years the characteristic physical exercise practised in France, at least among the leisure class, the sport of arms is languishing.

The impetus which the war has given to sports in France is nowhere more apparent than in the Bois de Boulogne, the playground of Paris, according to the American observer mentioned, Mr. Frank Graham, who writes in the New York *Sun:*

> Of course, sports always have claimed a share of the great area of the Bois, but never before was so much space given to them, nor were they of so great variety. Here on almost every afternoon, and on Sunday afternoon in particular, one may see sterling exhibitions of his favorite sport, be it baseball, racing, football, polo or any one of a dozen or more forms of athletic

endeavor in which the peoples of the world find recreation and amusement.

From forenoon until darkness on Sundays, the Bois holds a considerable portion of the population of Paris. Either as spectators or participants in the various sports the crowds run into hundreds of thousands. A majority of these go to make up the attendance of whichever of the two race courses—Longchamps or Auteuil—happens to be running, and at the football game; but the other sports draw their throngs. Every fair Sunday, even at this time of the year, is marked by a carnival of sport, for so mild is the weather that even baseball may be played in comfort.

There are in the Bois, in addition to the race-tracks already mentioned, football, baseball and cricket fields, a polo field, an athletic field, bicycle paths and flat and steeplechase courses for amateur riders who wish to train or work out their horses. On overflow days football, baseball or cricket teams frequently take possession of broad, sweeping stretches of green not especially designated for sports and play their games there without interference from the gendarmes, for there are no "Keep off the grass" signs in the Bois.

The polo field, which is devoted to the use of the Polo Club, rivals in beauty any spot of its kind in the world. The clubhouse is of splendid design and richly furnished and the field, level as a table-top, is wonderfully kept. The class of ponies here is perhaps the highest ever developed in France and is getting better every year, while the players are splendid horsemen and very skilful with the mallet.

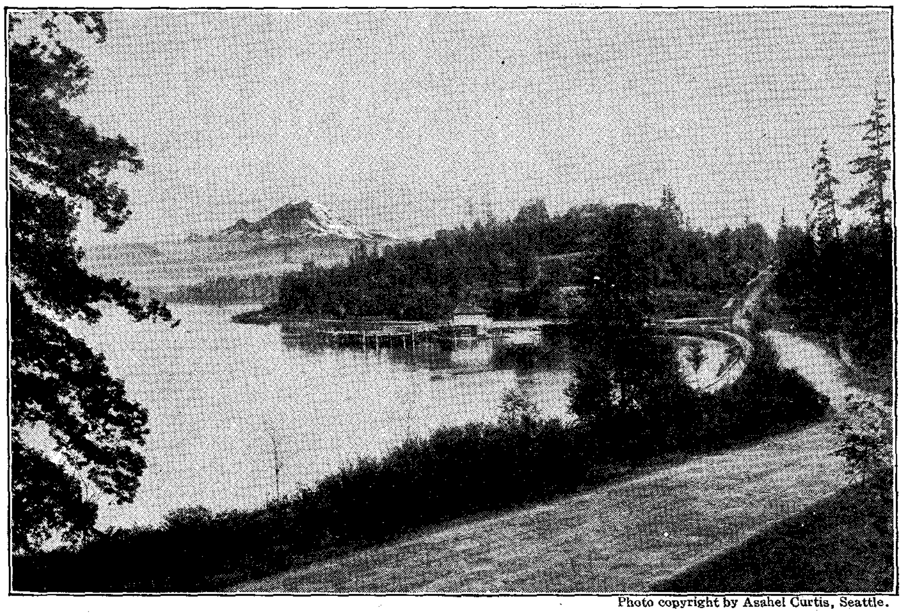
On the football fields soccer and Rugby are played. These two sports come very close to being the national sports of France, in spite of the great popularity of racing and boxing. In the Bois only amateur games are played, but the sport is of a high caliber just the same and attracts thousands of spectators.

As for baseball and cricket, neither game—tho both have their places in the Bois—is making very great inroads into the affections of the French public. Baseball is played mainly by the Americans in Paris and cricket by the English, and while both games draw well, those who go to look on seem content to do just that and evince small desire to take part in the sports.

The running-track, with its field for jumping, pole-vaulting, discus-throwing and kindred branches of endeavor, is controlled by the Racing Club, the name of which is misleading to Americans. The Racing Club has nothing to do with racing, except of the foot variety, but embraces track and field athletics and football. Its track is a quarter mile in circumference and its club-house well and comfortably furnished. Sets of games are held frequently, and the entry lists include most of the leading athletes in France.

The race-track for the use of amateur horsemen is a half-mile track, and has brush jumps. Like all tracks in France it is of grass, and is splendidly kept up. It is very popular, too, and may be compared to the old Speedway in New York, where gentlemen were wont to show and exercise their trotters and pacers. Plans now are under way for the building of a mile track in the Bois, and work probably will be begun on it in the spring.

On the outskirts of the Bois—so close, indeed, that it almost may be considered a part of it—is the Stade Elizabeth, an athletic field for women. Football and track and field athletics are quite as popular among the women of France as among the men.



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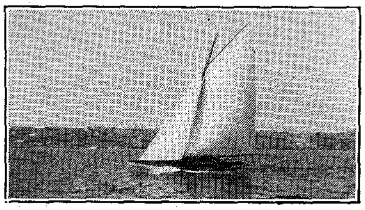

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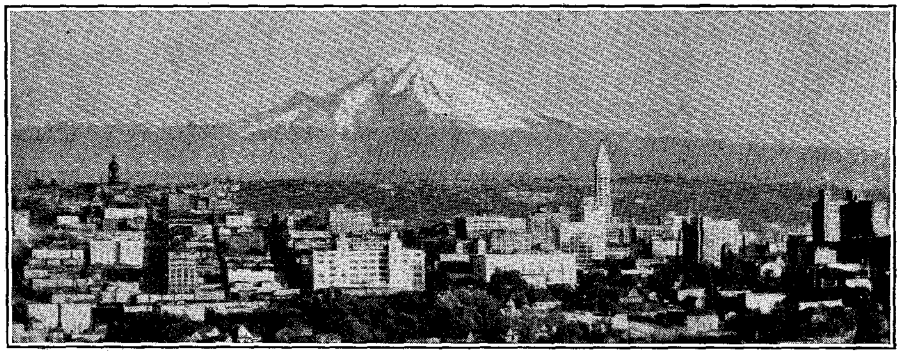

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FRANCE'S NEW INTEREST IN SPORTS

Continued

All this enthusiasm is perhaps the more remarkable for the fact that the past year has not been a successful one for French contestants in general. "The truth is," says the Paris *Miroir des Sports* frankly, "that 1921 brought us many setbacks." It will be remembered that an American won the Grand Prix race on Le Mans course, that Carpentier was defeated, and that Suzanne Lenglen was obliged to surrender the tennis championship to Mrs. Mallory, to mention only some of the most spectacular defeats. *Le Miroir des Sports* thinks that the general weakness of French games since the war is accounted for very simply by the fact that the war drained all France's young strength and the time has been too short for recuperation. But a writer in the *Figaro* sums the year up more cheerfully. He says:

> The year 1921 was in all branches of sport a fruitful one for France, and at the same time it has shown a tremendous spread of open-air games and sports among French youth.
>
> It is in Rugby that we have had the greatest success. For the first time the skill of our players has been pronounced equal to that of our masters across the Channel, and it is not without a certain surprize, mingled with disquiet, that our first victory, won by France over Scotland by 3 to 0 on the 22nd of January at Edinburgh, was recorded. For the first time we beat the Scotch on their own ground! We went to Cardiff on the 22nd of February to play against Wales, and were beaten by 12 points, with the handicap of a hard ground little suited to the movements of our very active and rapid players. March 28 at Colombes, England opposed France, and we really should have won, but the English triumphed by 10 points against 6, and considered themselves very lucky. Finally, on April 9, at Colombes, we played the fourth match and won the second victory, over Ireland, by 20 to 10.
>
> In association football, the Cup of France has had a triumphant year—many engagements and breathless struggle, up to the very last game, won by the Red Star over the Olympic, by 2 goals to 1. But the most important of the year was incontestably the victory of France over England at Paris on the 5th of May by 2 goals to 1. England beaten at football! That raised dolorous comments among our neighbors.

In swimming there has been a great advance, all of the former French records having been broken during the year. It is estimated that only four Frenchmen in a hundred can swim, and more than any other sport, in the opinion of the *Figaro*, swimming should be encouraged.

As for the general outlook, a writer in *Le Miroir des Sports* says:

> The future is rich in hopes. I have the absolute conviction that they will not prove illusions, and that the hour is coming when we shall be able to give our full measure, under improved conditions, and shall demonstrate peremptorily to the whole world our marvelous vitality and the rare richness of our race.

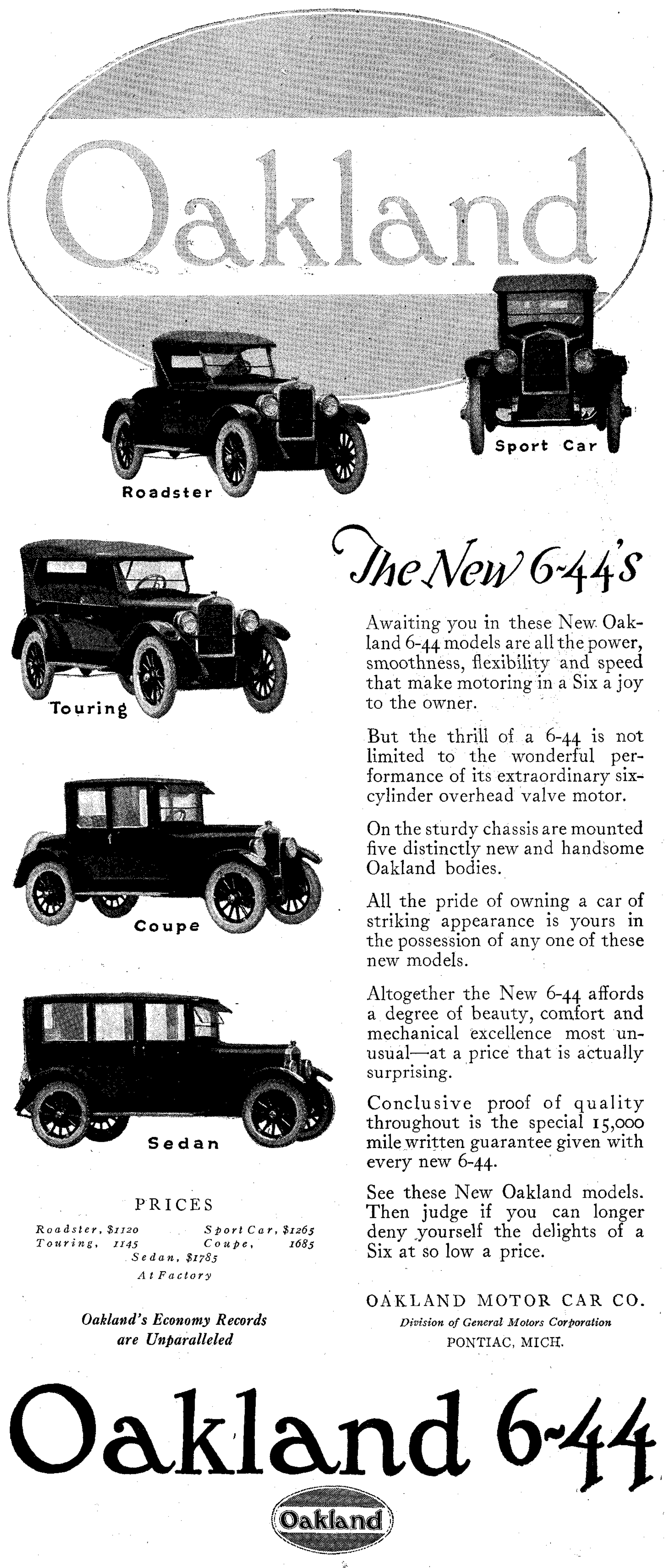
CITIES OF FRANCE

THERE is a hackneyed saying, which is not less true for being hackneyed, that the real France is to be found, not in Paris, but in the great stretches of country, the hamlets, and the smaller and really older cities of the Republic. For Paris, as the casual visitor usually knows it, is not old. Certain monuments of the remote past survive, and here and there a bit of the city of the Valois remains, but in a sweeping sense the older Paris, which belonged to history, was shattered by the Second Empire, with Baron Haussmann as its instrument, which substituted in its place a gaudy and glittering creation which is essentially of the nineteenth century. For the flavor of the real France in Paris one may go to the Place de la Concorde and there gaze upon the eight surrounding statues that symbolize other French cities. They are Rouen and Brest, by Cortot; Marseilles and Lyons, by Petitot; Bordeaux and Nantes, by Callouet; and Lille and Strassburg, by Pradier. For nearly half a century, from 1871 till Armistice Day in 1918, Strassburg was conspicuous in its wreathing of immortelles. It was of this statue that Pradier said that the expression would change and the smile come back to the graven face the day that the city was restored to France.

The selection of cities in the Place de la Concorde represents the France of yesterday rather than the France of to-day, for in material wealth and population Rouen and Brest, for example, have been far outdistanced by such cities as Nice, Toulouse, St. Étienne and Havre. But Rouen and Brest were great when Havre was an obscure fishing village and Nice was Italian. Those eight cities that symbolize France are older than France herself. Like the cities of the Kipling poem, these cities have their pride, rooted in long history and splendid tradition. They speak out of the fulness of a past that in some cases goes back beyond the dawn of the Christian era.

There is a saying in Marseilles that if Paris had a Cannebière it would be a little Marseilles. (*Si Paris avait une Cannebière, ce serait un petit Marseilles*). It is no light southern jest, for the Marsellais means it, holding that his famous street is the most wonderful in the world. Nor is his just pride confined to the Cannebière alone. Picture this city of almost 600,000 (according to latest available French statistics) inhabitants, the second in size in France, as one sees it from the eminence of the St. Charles railway station. To the right, tall mountains, stretching away till lost in blue mist. To the left, the church of Notre Dame de la Garde, a sentinel of the Mediterranean, rising skyward 530 feet. Below, in the foreground, the city sloping down to the Vieux Port, or Old Harbor, swarming with masts of ships that fly every flag, and spanned at the entrance by the Pont Transbordeur. Beyond, the blue sea, dotted with little rocky islands, conspicuous among them the Château d'If, famous in history, and more famous in romance, as the prison of the Edmond Dantes and the Abbe Faria of Dumas's immortal "Count of Monte Cristo." This is no Mediterranean Liverpool, dull and drab, but a wonder city, one of the most beautiful in Europe and in the world.

Marseilles is the second city of France.



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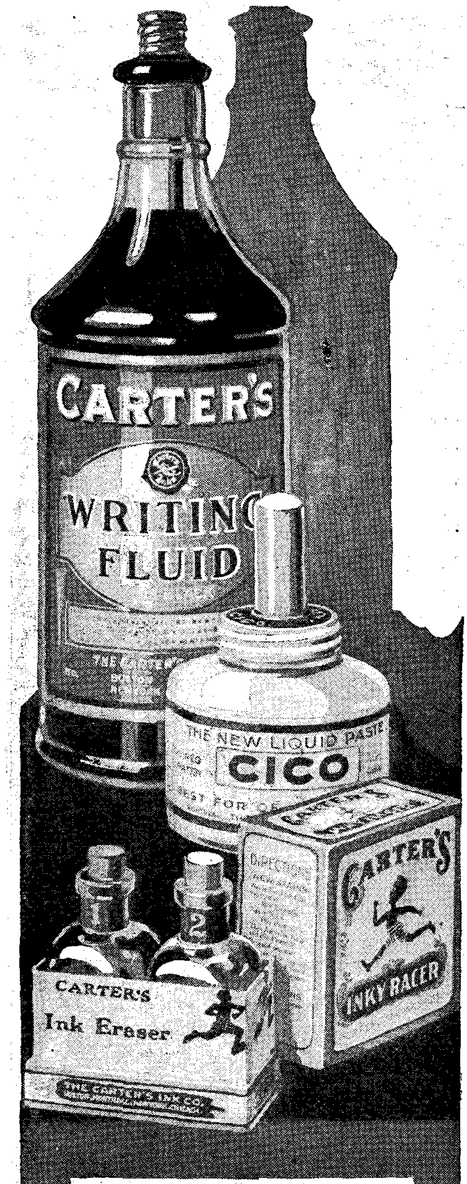

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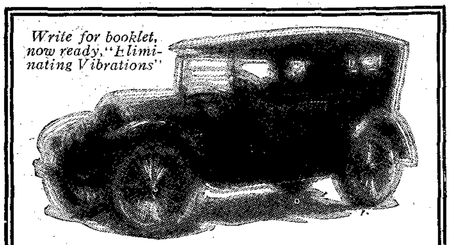

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CITIES OF FRANCE

Continued

Close behind it, with a population of approximately 550,000 (no late exact figure is available), is Lyons, the third city. Greek refugees founded it as Lugdunum in 59 B.C. Rome planned its early greatness, and the Emperor Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul. Even to-day the mark of the Roman, so much in evidence in southern France, is there with the remains of the Roman baths, the Roman theater, the Roman tombs, and the Roman wall and aqueducts. The Romans saw its great strategic importance, and since their day it has been a great industrial center, second only to Paris in industrial as well as financial importance. Its silk industry, for which it is famous, was introduced by Francis I in 1536. The old part of Lyons retains its medieval aspect. The Cathedral of St. Jean, begun in 1110, and continued till 1480, is one of the finest examples of the Gothic in France. The University of Lyons ranks next to the University of Paris in number of students. The situation of the city, at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone, is particularly favorable. Thirteen bridges cross the Saone to the Middle City, and eleven bridges cross the Rhone from the Middle City to the new quarters. With nine passenger stations Lyons is one of the leading railway centers of France.

Bordeaux, which assumed such importance during the World War, first as the temporary capital of France when the Germans were threatening Paris before their repulse at the Marne, and later in connection with the activities of the American military forces, is the third of French cities, after Paris, but with a population of less than half that of either Marseilles or Lyons. Its harbor, which stretches in a great curve three and a half miles along the Garonne, is the third harbor in France, and the ships found there represent the city's commerce, mostly of wines, plums, colonial produce, metals, timber from North Europe, coal, vinegar and grain, with ports of North and South America, the English Channel, the Baltic, Africa and India. The Pont de Bordeaux, crossing the Garonne, is held to be one of the finest bridges in the world. It is 550 yards long, and sixteen yards wide with seventeen arches. Bordeaux was the ancient capital of Guyenne.

Lille, the fifth city of France, with a population before the war of about 225,000, is, in a measure, a city that was, so much havoc having been wrought by the guns of the contending armies during the four years when it was one of the unhappy hearts of the strife. Altho antedating the discovery of America by some four hundred years, Lille is a modern town among French cities. Its foundations were laid in the eleventh century. By the twelfth century it had become one of the first cities of Flanders. The Dukes of Burgundy held it, then Austria, and then Spain. Louis XIV took it for France in 1667 and French it has remained save for the weary years of German occupation. Essentially an industrial city, it lacks the color of many of the riper French cities. But it is a center of the textile industry. Linen, velvets, ribbons, and knit goods are its chief products; and it is famous also for its manufactured machinery.

Nantes, with about 175,000 inhabitants, is the sixth of French cities; and Nantes, with Brest, nineteenth among French cities (population about 100,000), stands for that part of western France which was once the domain of the Dukes of Brittany. Nantes,

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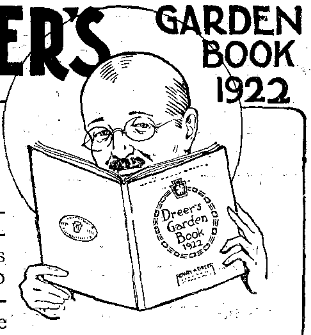

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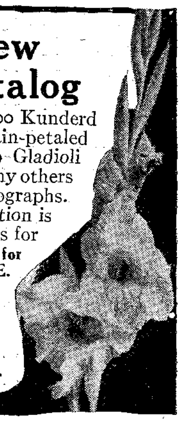

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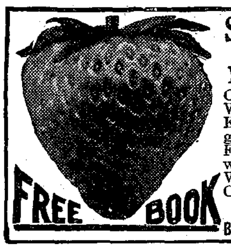

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now the capital of the Department of the Loire-Inférieure, was founded before the coming of the Romans. It was long the capital of the Duchy of Brittany, and until the 15th century its history was a constant struggle against invaders. It is famous for the Edict of Nantes (1598), far-reaching in the struggle for religious liberty. Brest is the capital of the Department of Finisterre, or Land's End, and its harbor, which was so conspicuous in the late war, is one of the chief naval stations of France. A citadel, now modernized, tho dating from the 13th century, now dominates the city and harbor. Vauban, the famous engineer of Louis XIV, converted it into a great fortress toward the end of the 17th century. With a population mostly seafaring, the chief industries of Brest are its sardine and mackerel fishing, its mills, foundries, engineering works, breweries, and manufacturies of candles, chemicals, boots and linen.

It probably would need a new census to determine whether Strassburg, now restored to the Tricolor, should, when rated according to population, come before or after Nantes. The cities are approximately the same size. Like Brest, Strassburg, which became a French city in 1691, when Louis XIV was on the throne, was fortified by Vauban. Situated at the junction of the Breusch and the Ill, two miles west of the Rhine, it has a connecting canal system that gives it a Rhine port that covers 300 acres. The pride of Strassburg is its cathedral, dating from about 600 A.D., and it boasts a library containing more than a million volumes. Despite its German origin and its forty-eight years as part of the Reichland, its heroic history is soundly French. It was at Strassburg that Rouget de Lisle, stirred by the spirit of the Revolution, composed the air and words of "The Marsellaise," and in 1870 the city held out for seven weeks against the hosts that Germany flung against it.

Those eight cities, symbolized by the statues in the Place de la Concorde, represent different temperaments, different race roots, distinctions in shades of language, and almost differences of civilization. Turn to the rich old Norman city, Rouen, which was the ancient Rotomagus, of the Roman emperors, which fell before Rollo and his Northmen in the 9th century, which became the capital of Normandy, and which was wrested from King John of England by Philip-Augustus in 1204. Its glorious cruciform cathedral of fretted stone-work, dark with time, takes one back to the gloom and wonder of that period, and there is Prince Arthur, the most pathetic figure of English history, in his cold dungeon by the river's edge, waiting for the jailers who are sent to burn out his eyes. That cathedral looked down, too, upon a crime even more appalling—the burning of Jeanne d'Arc in the market place. Here in happier times is a city that shows the real France, beautiful with its broad streets, its Seine water-front, and its outlying châteaux of the old nobility, stretching away to the summit of Bonsecours, the mountain which overlooks the city.

Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Strassburg, Lille, Brest and Rouen! One might add a score more—Toulouse and Tours, Orleans and Blois, Havre and Calais, Nice and Roubaix, Grenoble and Nancy, Rheims and Toulon, Amiens and Limoges, Rennes and Blois, Troyes and Soissons, Châlons and Caen. To these and not to Paris should the traveler turn to understand the real spirit of the nation, and the old France of Bertrand du Guesclin and the new France that held at Verdun and the Marne.

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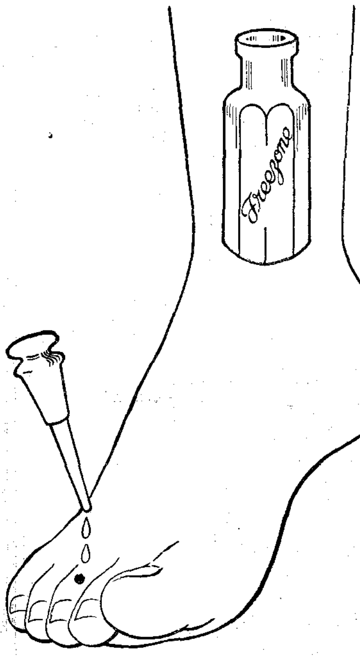

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 25.—The International Irish League, meeting in Paris, adopts a resolution declaring the object of the organization to be to assist the Irish people to obtain to the full their national ideals, political, cultural and economic.

January 26.—Nineteen million persons are suffering for want of food in Russia, and 15,000,000 will certainly die unless succored, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen informs the League of Nations' International Committee on Relief in Russia.

The Irish Free State is officially recognized by Persia when the Persian Consul in Dublin conveys to the Provisional Government greetings on behalf of the Shah and Persian Government.

January 27.—Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, says in a public address that there will be no disturbance of those people in Ulster who desire to go under the flag of the Irish Free State, and stated it would now be Ulster's task to build up the northern province so that Southern Ireland will be happy to cooperate with it.

The German Government requests of the Reparations Commission that Germany be relieved of all cash payments in 1922 and that a general reduction in cash payments and an increase in payments in kind be allowed.

January 29.—Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, famous British explorer, died January 5, on board the steamship *Quest*, on which he was making his fourth exploration trip into the Antarctic regions, according to a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay.

The British Foreign Office issues a statement declaring that the British Government is ready to recognize Egyptian sovereignty as soon as it receives an effective guaranty that the imperial communications to which Egypt is essential are assured, and on condition that Great Britain retain the right to provide protection to foreign communities in Egypt, and to safeguard Egypt against foreign aggression.

DOMESTIC

January 25.—President Harding and Secretary Hughes and Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, confer with a view to settling the Shantung controversy between China and Japan.

January 26.—The National Agricultural Conference, meeting in Washington, adopts a resolution asking Congress and President Harding to take steps to reestablish the value of farm products on a parity with other commodities. The Conference also recommends legislation, providing adequate credits for financing the export of the $1,000,000,000 surplus products.

The House of Representatives passes the Dyer anti-lynching bill by a vote of 230 to 119. The bill provides life imprisonment or lesser penalties for persons participating in lynchings, and for officers who fail through neglect to prevent them, and stipulates that the county in which the lynching takes place shall forfeit $10,000 to the family of the victim.

A caucus of Republican Members in the House of Representatives adopts a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to frame a bonus bill.

January 27.—The Senate labor committee appointed to investigate the West Vir-

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ginia-Kentucky mining disorders recommends to the Senate enactment of legislation compelling the incorporation of labor unions and the setting up of a code of laws and a Federal agency to regulate the coal industry.

The Washington Arms Conference adopts a resolution to call another international conference to rewrite the laws of war. The American Government will select the exact time and place of meeting.

Chinese and Japanese delegates to the Washington Arms Conference reach an agreement under which the Shantung Province, including the Tsingtao-Tsinan railroad, will be restored to China, with the stipulation that for five years Japanese officials working under Chinese general management shall be employed on the railroads.

President Harding requests the aid of the War, Navy, Agriculture, Treasury, Interior and Commerce Departments in providing work for the unemployed, suggesting that they may have repair and construction work which could be undertaken now.

The National Agricultural Conference recommends participation by railroad labor and railroad corporations in the general price "deflation." The conference also recommends enactment by Congress of laws providing intermediate credit for farmers through commodity financing, continuation of the War Finance Corporation pending such action and farm loan acts; and reenactment of an excess profits tax and equal consideration for agriculture with other industries in any tariff policy adopted.

January 28.—Snow causes the collapse of the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington and 95 people are killed and many are injured. Investigations to determine responsibility for the disaster are inaugurated by Congress and by officials of the District Government.

Japan agrees to renounce the more drastic of the Twenty-one Demands by which she sought in 1915 to establish her political, military and economic supremacy in the Chinese Republic.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issues an order requiring railroads which earned more than 6 per cent. on the value of their property used in transportation during the period between September 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921, to turn half of that excess over to the Government.

January 30.—The House of Representatives passes the independent offices appropriation bill carrying a total of $503,833,713 with an amendment providing that only six officers of the United States Shipping Board may receive more than $10,000 a year.

January 31.—Seismographs in several universities and scientific stations record a tremendous earthquake, the center of which appears to be in the floor of the Pacific, west of Oregon.

President Harding appoints Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, as Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, and the nomination is immediately and unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate passes the bill for the funding of the $11,000,000,000 foreign debt by a vote of 39 to 25. The measure intrusts the funding of the debt to a commission of five, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury, which has broad powers in making arrangements, but is forbidden to cancel the debt.

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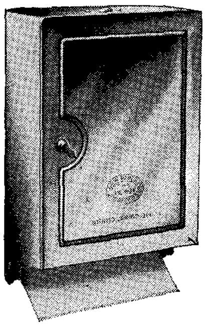

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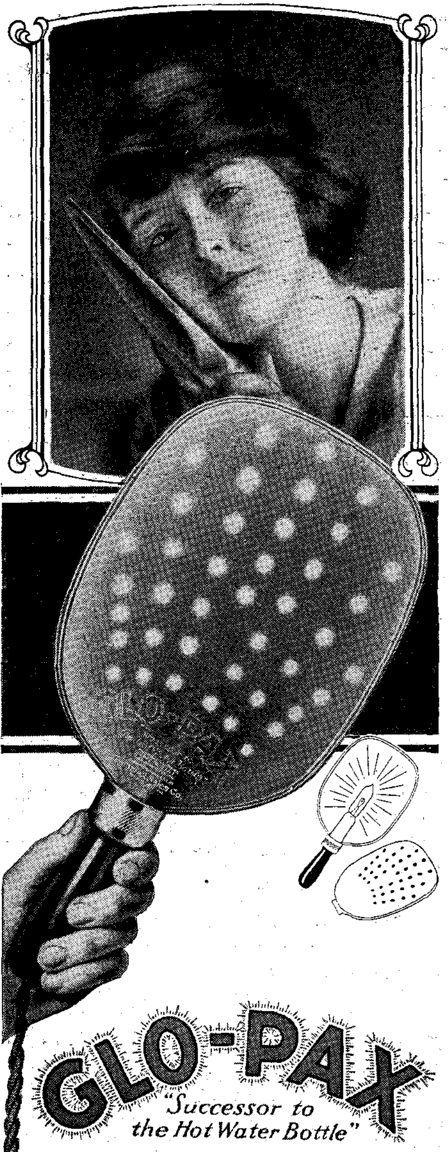

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SPICE OF LIFE—FRENCH FLAVOR

An Oversight.—He—"When I married you, I had boundless adoration for you—I could fairly have devoured you! Now I regret that I didn't do it."—*Le Regiment.*

The Explanation.—Police Captain—"Why did you cut your wife up into two hundred and forty-eight pieces?"

The Culprit—"I did it in a moment of anger."—*Le Rire.*

The Real Question.—Fisherwoman—"Don't you want to buy some fine crabs, sir? Look—they're all alive."

Summer Boarder—"Yes, but are they fresh?"—*Le Journal Amusant.*

The Great Surprize.—Fortune Teller—"A dark man is soon going to give you the surprize of your life."

Client—"It must be my boss, who's going to raise my salary."—*La Liberté.*

Why Wifie Stayed Home.—"Aren't you taking your wife with you to the seaside?"

"I'd like to, but you know yourself that the railroads refuse to take overweight baggage."—*Le Regiment.*

The Zealous Maid.—Mistress—"I've lost the key of my writing-desk, Marie. Go and look in the old trunk in the kitchen—you might find an old key that will fit."

Marie—"It's no use, Madame, I tried them all long ago, and none of them fit."—*Le Matin.*

Comrades in Arms.—Guest—"Do you make a reduction to people in the same line of business?"

Manager—"Yes. Are you a restaurateur?"

Guest—"No. I'm a thief by profession."—*La Baionnette.*

Not Battered Enough.—Sculptor—"My dear young lady, I'm looking for a model who's aged and ugly. You are entirely too pretty for the type I desire."

Model—"What are you going to sculpture?"

Sculptor—"A statue of Peace."—*Le Journal Amusant.*

Where Harems Were Cheap.—She—"You refuse to buy me a single hat, and then you tell me that while you were in the Congo you had a harem of half a dozen wives. Oh! la la! How could you afford to pay for the clothes of all those women?"

The Returned Soldier—"Oh, that was easy. When they wished to dress up, they simply put rings in their noses."—*Le Regiment.*

Unprofitable.—Two Hebrew merchants met in the street.

"What's this I hear?" said the one. "You had a big fire at your place?"

"Oh, no," said the other. "It isn't going to happen until next week. But how about you? You're insured too, aren't you?"

"Yes, I carry both fire and hail insurance."

"I can understand being insured against fire, but I didn't know anybody could make it hail."—*Le Rire.*

Painters Are Cheap.—Patron of the Arts—"Eighty-five francs? That's rather expensive for the work of a painter who's still alive."

Art Dealer—"Well, you might give me the money, and I'll see what can be done about it."—*Le Matin.*

The Gentle Hunter.—"Personally, you know, I am very fond of hunting. But then, you see, I belong to the society for the protection of animals. However, I found a way out of my difficulty. Whenever I go hunting, I use blank cartridges."—*La Baionnette.*

The Theater of Ideas.—Fleurette—"I have been to see that new play of Machin's."

Marie—"Full of ideas, isn't it?"

Fleurette—"Yes; I especially noticed a skirt of lace, cross-gored, a coat in a new shade of gray, and an orange tunic decorated with green spots!"—*La Baionnette.*

The Real Sorrow.—Kind Friend—(as the funeral procession starts)—"Of course you are sorry for your dear uncle, *mon petit*, but try not to cry so hard."

Small Boy—"Oh, that isn't the trouble—it's because mama won't let me ride beside the driver on the pretty black wagon."—*Le Rire.*

A Fault of the Deceased.—Her Second Husband—"You're always complaining! It wasn't necessary for you to remarry, you know, Madam!"

"Yes, I know I was wrong to remarry. And if only my husband had been with me when you proposed, he would never have permitted it."—*Le Regiment.*

His Little Job.—First Workingman—"What sort of a job have you got now?"

Second Workingman—"Oh, I collect alms on the Putreaux bridge, between midnight and one o'clock in the morning."

First Workingman—"Are the people particularly generous around there at that hour?"

Second Workingman—"Yes. They generally give me everything they have on them."—*Le Baionnette.*

An Opportune Proposal.—"Monsieur," said a timid young man, entering the office of an industrial magnate, "I sent you yesterday a letter, pertaining to Mademoiselle, your daughter—"

"I see. It was a bill of 320 francs for silk stockings, wasn't it?"

"No, Monsieur."

"No? Then it must be that little statement of 880 francs for hats?"

"Not that either, Monsieur. My communication—"

"Wait a minute, here it is. It must be this other statement of 1,240 francs for summer dresses?"

"Not exactly, Monsieur. To tell the truth, my letter requested the hand of your daughter in marriage."

"Her hand, eh? Well, my dear fellow, I don't know who you are, but I give it to you with all my heart. Take her, but take her quick, for she just telephoned me that she had sent for the car in order to make a new raid on the shopping district."—*L'Elbeuvein.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. P. D.," Rocky Mount, N. C.—"Please give me some information concerning the popular song 'Yankee Doodle.'"

"*Yankee Doodle.* A song, including many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times, and generally regarded as one of the national airs of the United States. The origin of the words is entirely obscure. The statement is made in Duyckink's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, and also by Mary Mapes Dodge (*Hans Brinker*, p. 33, s. 1891), that it was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song. The most popular theory, however, assigns the authorship to Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, an English surgeon and wit, who wrote the verses in 1775 to deride the fantastically uniformed Colonial troops. The tune has been ascribed to various countries and even carried back to the medieval church, but most probably had its origin in England. It occurs in *Two to One*, an opera of Samuel Arnold's, London, 1784."—*The New Standard Dictionary.*

"K. B. T., Gurdon, Ark.—"(1) Kindly tell me whether or not the words *measles* and *mumps* are singular or plural in number. (2) Also, is the expression 'a grammatical error' correct?"

(1) The words *measles* and *mumps* are plural nouns but construed in the singular. (2) A "grammatical error" is a common locution, but "an error in grammar" is to be preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered as a violation of grammatical precision.

"I. F. B.," Coquille, Ore.—"Kindly tell me how to pronounce *Taj Mahal.*"

The correct pronunciation of *Taj Mahal* is *taj*—*a* as in *art; ma-hal'*—first *a* as in *final*, second *a* as in *art*.

"E. L.," New York, N. Y.—The word *pulpit* is correctly pronounced *pul'pit*—*u* as in *full*, *i* as in *habit*.

"W. N. Z.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me which of these two forms is correct—'Contents *is* valuable,' or 'Contents *are* valuable'?"

Not since the seventeenth century has *contents* been construed as a singular. To this day, since then, it has been construed as a plural. "The *content* is," "The *contents are*," etc.

"C. M. B.," Stockton, Cal.—"Please give me the pronunciation and definition of the word *vitamin*."

Vitamin is a nitrogenous substance found in some nucleic acids in the form of pyrimidin bases, as cytosin, minute quantities of which are essential to the diet of man, birds, and other animals. The word is pronounced *vai'ta-min"*—*ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit*.

"J. E. S.," Dayton, O.—"Kindly tell me whether or not the following sentence is correct: 'I turned over such collections that had been made to Dr. Brown *whom*, I believe, submitted the final report to the committee.'"

If you will omit the parenthetical phrase "I believe," you will see at once that *who* and not *whom* is correct—"I turned over such collections that had been made to Dr. Brown *who* (I believe) submitted the final report to the committee."

"R. H.," Riverside, R. I.—"I think I have read that a period should be used after each abbreviated word. I find that this is not always done and beg to inquire what the rule is by which an amateur may be guided. I read 'Chemical *Co., Inc.*'; explain this punctuation. Also, '7 E. *42nd* Street,' no stop after *2nd*. Also, 'Your favor of the *5th* inst. to hand.'"

No period should be placed after such terminations as *th, st, d* or *rd*, and *d* or *nd*, as they are not abbreviations. A period is placed after *Co.* and *Inc.* because they are abbreviations for *Company* and *Incorporated*.

"W. H. E.," Akron, O.—"Which is better English—'He *plead* guilty,' or 'He *pleaded* guilty'?"

Both forms are correct, but the dictionary prefers "He *pleaded* guilty."

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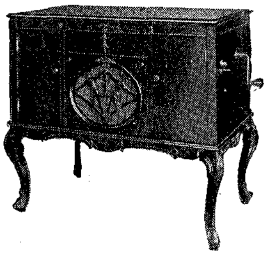

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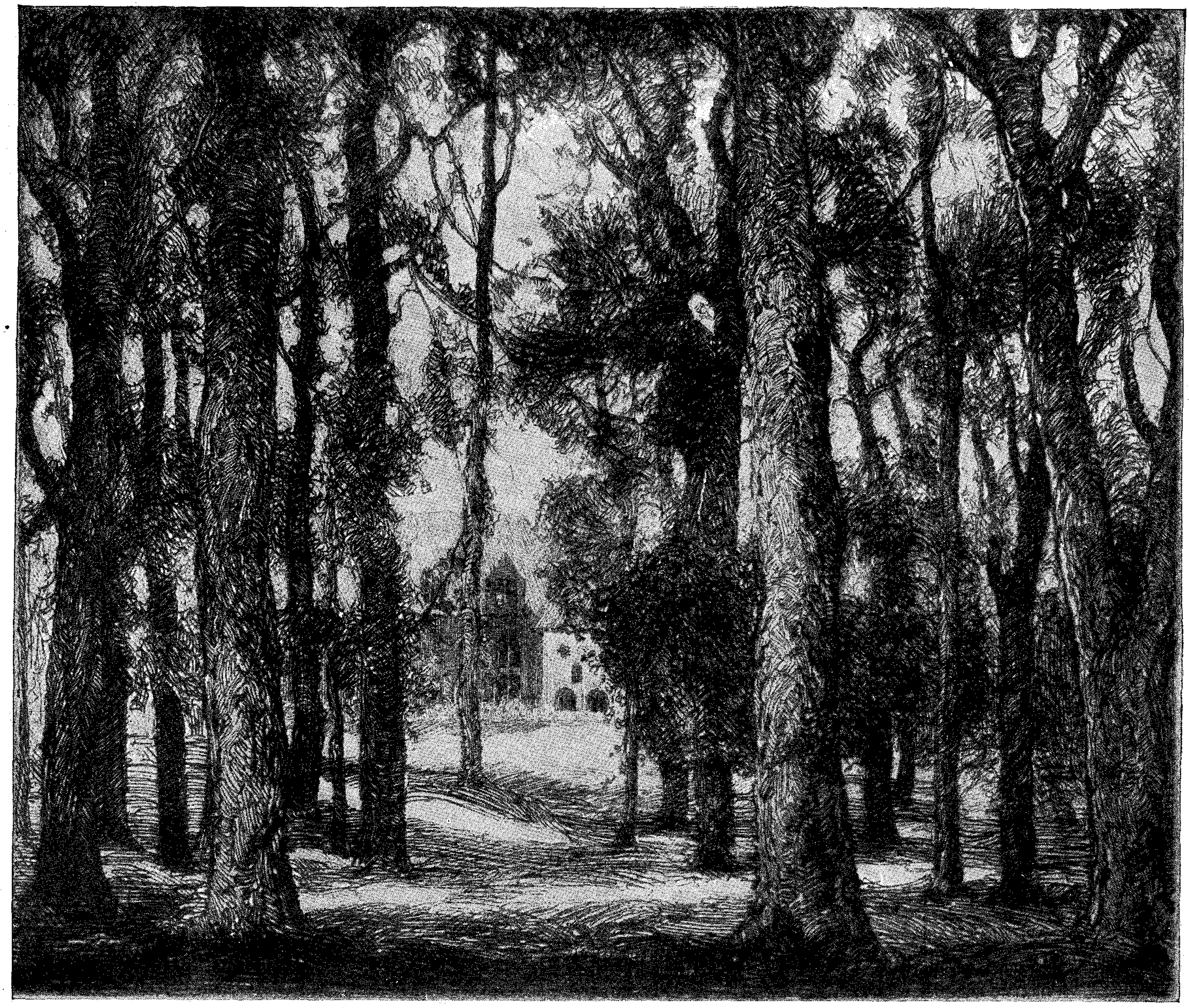

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